GOVERNMENT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

REPORT

ON

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

North-West Frontier Province

FOR THE YEAR

1954

Lahore
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, WEST PAKISTAN
1958

Index

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Statements

Review by H. E. the Governor, N.-W. F. P., on the Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1954

The year under review showed an appreciable fall in reported cognizable crime (Classes I to V). The decrease has been noticed mostly in all the important crimes, e.g., murders, robberies, house breaking with intent to commit offences and theft including cattle thefts. There has, however, been a slight increase in attempts to murders and culpable Homicide and dacoity which rose from 914 and 12 in 1953 to 929 and 19 in 1954. The figures under these heads are, however, far less as compared with the figures of the past 12 years. The total number of cases reported were 6,409 in 1954 as against 6,976 in 1953.

2. During the year under report 591 as against 623 (in 1953) cases of murder, were tried.

Out of these 487 as against 450 in the previous year were convicted. Out of these 21 were hanged as against 15 during 1953. The number of convictions secured in murder cases during the year under report has been greater than in any year in the past decade except 1952.

3. Under the local and special laws, 4,049 cases were sent for trial as against 2,653 in the year, 1953, out of which 3,724 ended in conviction as compared with 2,524 in the previous year. False cases number 472, out of which 259 were taken up for prosecution and conviction was obtained in 110 cases. A total of 3,848 cases were sent for trial under Classes I to V of the, P. P. C. and were disposed of by the Magistrates as against 3,878 during the previous year.

4. During the year under report 347 cases were tried by jirga as compared with 290 of the previous year. Of these 175 ended in conviction as against 168 of the year 1953.

5. During the year 12,195 cases were challaned for violation of Motor Vehicles Act as against 11,314 of the last year. The number of pending cases towards the close of the year was 3,698 as against 3,261 cases pending at the end of the previous year. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 1,18,533 as against Rs. 1,03,578 during the year 1953.

6. As a result of traffic accidents 61 persons were killed and 193 were injured. It is noted with regret that no compensation under 3rd party Insurance was granted to any person by the Insurance Companies partly due to disregard of their obligations by the Companies.

7. The Police Training School at Hangu continued to function successfully under the able supervision of Principal Pir Sarwar Shah, P. S. P. during the year. Out of a total of 409 recruits, 358 were passed as trained. Besides other special courses were also held. H. E. the Governor N.-W.F.P. and other ministers visited the school for the passing out parade in March 1953. Besides H. E. the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan and Hon'ble Minister for Education Government of Pakistan paid a visit to the school.

8. The control of the Additional Police continued to be vested in the District Superintendent of Police. The Additional Police have continued to perform their usual duties protection of vital installation, roads, etc. In addition to this, they assisted the regular Police in the detection of crimes and maintenance of law and order in dangerous areas, by constant patrolling. The activities of proclaimed offenders were consequently curbed to a great extent. The Additional Police also remained on duty in the Kaghan Valley which had a salutary effect on the inhabitants of that area.

9. The Government appreciates also the large number of miscellaneous duties which the Police performed in addition to their primary responsibility of maintaining peace. Such work entailed the serving of processes numbering 1,33,849, apprehension of 500 Military deserters, 362 magisterial enquiries, verification of 9,743 rolls andpr otection of V. I. Ps. on their extensive and varied tours.

10. Cash rewards to the members of the Police Force in 1954 totalled Rs. 24,371. The Provincial Government wishes to congratulate the officers and men who received these rewards. In addition 3 members of the Police Force were awarded Quaid-Azam Police Medals and 9 Officers were

awarded Pakistan Police Medals and 262 members including pensioners were awarded Coronation Medal.

11. In the end, the Provincial Government note with great satisfaction that by extensive patrolling, proper surveillance of all criminals and thorough investigation of cases, the N.-W. F. P. Police has been able to maintain an effective control over crime in the Province. Our roads and highways are no longer the scenes of dacoities and robberies which were so common in the former years. All Officers and other ranks, both in the Regular and in the Additional Police, deserve the highest praise of the Government for the manner in which they have discharged their onerous responsibilities. The Provincial Government also wish to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. A.B. Awan, P. S. P., Inspector-General of Police N.-W.F.P. and Nawabzada Muhammad Farid Khan, P. S. P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police N.-W. F. P. Under their able leadership and guidance all ranks displayed a keep sense of devotion to duty and a very high standard of discipline was maintained throughout the year. This was a great source of confidence and strength to the Provincial Government.

WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN,
Secretary to Government, N.-W.F.P.,
Home Department

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1954

1. *Charge*—The charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. A. B. Awan, P. S. P., throughout the year.

The office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was held by Nawabzada Muhammad Farid Khan, P. S.P., throughout the year under report.

2. *General Survey of Crime*—The year under review showed an appreciable fall in reported cognizable crime i.e., in Classes I to V. The decrease has been shared by almost all the important heads of crime viz. Murders, Robberies, House Breaking with intent to commit offences and theft including cattle thefts. There has, however, been a slight increase in attempts at murders and culpable Homicide and dacoity which rose from 914 and 12 in 1953 to 929 and 19 in 1954. The figures under these heads are, however, far less as compared with the figures of the past twelve years. The following statement illustrates the position:—

Year	Murders	Attempts at Murder and culpable Homicide	Dacoities	Robberies	House breaking	Thefts including cattle theft	Total crime reported under P. P. C. Class 1 to V
1942	557	749	104	300	1,402	2,445	8,365
1943	639	857	89	295	1,392	2,376	8,457
1944	595	843	67	222	1,317	2,321	8,022
1945	604	887	39	237	1,180	2,000	7,407
1946	706	1,140	70	240	1,457	2,068	8,622
1947	1,116	1,378	304	501	2,408	2,633	11,367
1948	1,082	1,199	181	452	2,083	2,481	10,374
1949	813	1,144	59	280	1,218	1,882	7,956
1950	711	941	36	164	814	1,502	6,513
1951	628	968	22	133	942	1,491	6,857
1952	605	770	23	91	868	1,158	5,888
1953	653	914	12	115	932	1,581	6,976
1954	617	929	19	113	790	1,262	6,409

No review of crime could be complete unless it analysis the cause which contribute towards it, the adequacy and efficiency of the agencies which have to deal with it, their handicaps, hopes and fears, and, if necessary, to suggest remedies. The Police is not the only agency which has to deal with crime and criminals and if a reference is made, during the course of this review, to other departments of Government, this is not in a spirit of criticism but merely because, firstly, the review will be incomplete without such a reference and, secondly some good many come out of it. I may, therefore, be excused for wandering outside my own jurisdiction.

Broadly speaking, three agencies are mainly concerned viz. the public (including the criminals themselves), the investigating agency (the Police) and the agency which dispenses justice (the courts).

(a) *The Public*—The two dominant facts which have come up since Partition are, firstly, an overall increase in population and, secondly, a distinct change in its complexion due to the immigration of refugees. The type of refugee who has now come to make this Province his home, is distinctly inferior educationally, socially and particularly financially to the migrating Non-Muslims who inspite of their being a big minority played a distinct part in stablising society. One has merely to take a walk through

D. I. Khan City in order to be convinced of the vast difference between the heterogeneous crowd of refugees aimlessly knocking about the place for the last few years and the rich, educated and peace loving Hindus who left. But this was the price which had to be paid and has to be accepted on to face value. In other places where successful attempts have been made to settle the refugees on lands or in urban business, they have to contend with a virile and slightly hostile local population which has resulted in their remaining more unsettled than settled. Add to this the crushing burden of the increasing cost of living and its attendant evils, and you have a good part of society which starts off with a crippling handicap. Indigenous society has remained what it always was, hostile towards the Police, suspicious of the cumbersome red tape of officialdom and clinging tenaciously to their old code of honour which looks down upon a potential helper of the Government as a spy and hero worships vendetta. There are reasons for this attitude but whatever the reasons, it does not make the work of the forces of law and order easy, and in addition to this, all that a criminal has to do in order to escape the hand of law is to walk across to the adjoining tribal territory to claim the customary asylum.

(b) *Courts*—This is strictly not a criticism of the working of the courts but a narration of the difficulties which a man seeking redress has to face when he goes to court. First of all is the delay in the disposal of cases through a multiplicity of causes; failure to get the attendance of witnesses delay in giving the necessary powers to Magistrates, administrative delay in postings, extra calls on the time of Magistrates, etc. But whatever the causes, the existence of delay cannot be denied. This results in the Magistrates taking easy cases first and shelving the more complicated cases in the hope that some body else may, in the long run, have to tackle them. But the most alarming thing is a leniency of attitude. Many instances can be quoted in which the legal privilege of bail was abused and resulted in the commission of other offences. In awarding sentences, for example, in murder cases the extreme penalty of law is more of an exception rather than the rule. One man was hanged for every twenty three convicted in murder cases which is a slight improvement on the figures of last year but still far from a deterrent. An important recent provision of law is the confiscation of property in proved cases of murder but in this also only persons were affected out of 487 proved guilty of murder. Black marketing and hoarding is an evil which is no longer a problem of law and order. It has assumed proportions which threaten a deterioration in standards of morality of the whole nation to an unprecedented level. It is no longer possible for any body to buy any thing according to the correct specifications. Either the price is high or the weight is low or worse still, the specifications are incorrect. Such an unusual situation requires unusual remedies but the more common sentences are insignificantly small fines. No wonder there is no impovement. Of course, one does not advocate shooting down of the accused in such cases and hanging their dead bodies in the main bazar but some very unorthodox and violent punishment has to be evolved for an evil which is threatening national morals.

The leniency in courts is a bit of good luck which accompanies the convicts to jail. In many cases the living conditions in jails are distinctly better than the ones to which the convicts were used to in their homes. Once inside the jails, convicts may earn ordinary remissions, special remissions or special extra remissions at compound interest rates, going up to almost 50 per cent of the sentence. Remissions are given for good conduct, attention to prison regulations, economy in wearing clothes and blood donations. In short, it is in return for obedience to jail discipline while, in fact, such obedience should have been compulsory and disobedience punishable. Once an offence is committed, justice has to face difficulties from the very beginning from the witness, in investigation, prosecution and trial and the proverbial last straw is the treatment in the jails where the convicts live under conditions which are not unfavourable, get good food, play games and earn fat remissions. Compare this with the motives in henious offences particularly in murders. Human life is taken under the flimsiest of excuses and under the most brutal conditions. We talk of the humanitarian aspects of the Jail administration. It should be so in all civilised countries but in which civilised country would a

defenceless woman be stabbed in her private parts and allowed slowly to bleed to death because she refused to accompany her gallant husband to his house. Our laws and rules must conform to the temperament of the people.

Justice is expensive and its procedure lengthy and in sheer desperation many aggrieved persons either do not seek redress or resort to private remedies. It must be made prompt and cheap.

(c) *Police*—Coming to our own sphere one has to frankly admit a deterioration in standards; in supervision, in investigation and particularly in prosecution. The greatest contributory cause of this state of affairs was the sudden vacuum on Partition which mainly hit the supervisory and prosecution staffs. The investigatng staff was not affected so badly and the initial damage has more or less been made up. The departure of senior officers is being slowly and steadily made up but the prosecution side has been crippled almost beyond repair. This is mainly due to the departure of Non-Muslims, resignations from service due to inequality between the prospects in the legal profession and the Police Prosecuting Staff and absence of fresh recruitment of suitable material also due to the same reason. In desperation we have to fall back upon half educated officers of the Executive Branch to lend their helping hand in prosecution of cases but they are no match against the experienced lawyers in the profession.

These are handicaps which could not be avoided but there are many more in addition about which some thing could have been done. The increase in population mentioned earlier has not been counter-balanced by a corresponding increase in the Force. The unsettled conditions have brought in a host of multifarious duties in addition to the existing ones. Protective duties for V. I. Ps. alone would break the back of any force. Many districts, particularly Peshawar, report that lower subordinates had on many occasions hardly come off one duty when they were ordered to go off to another, without rest or respite and without getting an opportunity to attend to the primary needs of their families. The most alarming aspect of these duties is non-conformity to a fixed time table, and many V. I. Ps. have, in fact, strongly objected to the presence of the Police. It is rather difficult to explain that the Police is not there for a pleasure trip but because of a duty which has to be undertaken. The combined effect of all this is that either the men cannot be permitted to enjoy their leave to which they are entitled or have to forego training which is such an essential aspect of an efficient force. This is happening year after year and the cumulative effect is a tired out force, which has missed the benefit of periodical training. And yet inspite of this, more work is expected of them and of a better standard. The incentives to hard work have either disappeared or are disappearing. Gallantry awards have after all come through but without the usual monetary benefits. Red tape, corruption and nepotism have increased.

It is in this background that the working of the Police Department and the statistics of crime for the year have to be examined and I have to report that both have been satisfactory.

3. *Statements A and AA, Part I—Total cognizable cases reported to the Police*—(a)—Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the P. P. C. Classes I to V for the year under report and for the preceding five years was as follows: —

1949	7,956
1950	6,513
1951	6,857
1952	5,888
1953	6,976
1954	6,409

(b) The total of all cognizable crimes reported to the Police under Classes I to VI during the year under report and for the preceding five years was as follows: —

1949	20,764
1950	20,669
1951	20,960
1952	24,529
1953	19,014
1954	23,622

(*c*) The figures for the year 1954 in the reported crime under Classes I to V and I to VI have decreased/increased by 567 and 4,608 respectively, as compared with the year 1953.

(*d*) There is an appreciable decrease of 499 cases against the previous year's figures of reported crime under the heads Murders, Robbery, House-breaking and Theft including Cattle Theft, as detailed below :—

	1953	1954	Difference
Murders	653	617	—36
Robbery	115	113	—2
House-breaking	932	790	—142
Theft including Cattle Theft	1,581	1,262	—319
Total ..	..	..	—499

4. *True Serious Cases*—The following statement shows by Districts the number of true cases under more important heads for 1954 and 1953 and the quinquennial average for the period 1948-52. The Provincial totals are also indicated below :—

District	Year	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable Homicide	Dacoities	Robberies	House breaking	Ordinary theft	Cattle theft	Recovery of stolen property	Rioting
Hazara	1954	82	62	5	10	175	135	9	80	25
	1953	95	68	2	11	213	174	24	52	27
	1948—52	95	75	15	10	262	178	15	73	16
Peshawar	1954	202	197	5	23	209	485	12	42	11
	1953	225	259	7	19	197	564	10	51	17
	1948—52	331	345	28	82	368	667	18	70	33
Mardan	1954	116	169	..	18	100	119	9	33	6
	1953	113	132	2	5	87	95	11	28	2
	1948—52	192	180	14	31	158	170	10	35	2
Kohat	1954	71	66	1	4	43	57	9	17	..
	1953	62	55	1	5	44	91	14	13	..
	1948—52	85	77	6	16	77	91	15	21	..
Bannu	1954	52	80	2	7	57	94	14	15	2
	1953	69	74	3	11	45	114	6	15	4
	1948—52	114	116	9	24	96	105	16	14	6
D. I. Khan ..	1954	36	28	2	19	61	69	16	32	..
	1953	33	23	3	28	106	103	40	51	..
	1948—52	44	39	18	33	141	111	45	40	2
Total ..	1954	559	602	15	81	645	959	69	219	44
	1953	597	611	18	79	692	1,141	105	210	50
	1948—52	865	834	93	198	1,104	1,323	121	253	61

From the above table it will be seen that there is a noticeable decrease in the figures of true cases of Murders, Attempts at Murders and Culpable Homicide, Dacoities, House-breaking, Ordinary Theft including Cattle Theft and Rioting, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The figures relating to Robberies and Recovery of Stolen property have, however, risen by 2 and 9 respectively over the previous year's figures, yet on the whole the figures under all these heads are far below the quinquennial average of the preceding years.

5. *Murders*—The victims of murders during 1954 and the preceding five years were as follows :—

Victims of Murders	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adult males	968	838	578	623	534	500
Adult females	109	100	92	82	78	72
Children	27	20	16	10	11	19
Total ..	1,104	958	686	715	623	591

The motives for the Murders dealt with by the Police during the past five years are given below :—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Plunder	40	3	4	..	1	..
Relation between sexes ..	209	183	174	133	124	136
Blood fueds	339	301	202	189	166	146
Land Dispute	100	82	103	82	92	88
Other causes	363	337	177	281	214	189
Total ..	1,051	906	660	685	597	559

The following table shows the (*a*) number of persons convicted of Murders and (*b*) number of persons hanged during the year under report and for each of the preceding nine years by districts. The Provincial totals have also been indicated :—

Years	Number of persons convicted of Murders						
	Hazara	Peshawar	Mardan	Kohat	Bannu	D. I. Khan	Total
1945	15	91	25	24	28	9	196
1946	23	88	24	51	30	6	222
1947	31	73	27	55	38	4	228
1948	17	82	17	22	30	4	172
1949	36	133	56	31	32	..	288
1950	31	194	107	46	48	3	429
1951	33	175	96	62	52	3	421
1952	34	157	147	61	65	27	491
1953	51	168	83	54	75	19	450
1954	44	165	146	41	61	30	

NUMBER OF PERSONS HANGED

Years	Hazara	Peshawar	Mardan	Kohat	Bannu	D.I. Khan	TOTAL
1945	5	9	3	2	10	4	33
1946	5	11	5	5	..	1	27
1947	14	2	..	2	..	1	19
1948	9	..	..	..	..	.	9
1949	8	.	..	1	..	..	9
1950	1	6	1	2	..	..	10
1951	2	6	2	1	1	..	10
1952	8	..	7	1	2	2	20
1953	11	2	1	1	..	..	15
1954	4	10	5	1	1	..	21

The number of convictions secured in murder cases during the year under report has been greater than any year in the past decade except the year 1952.

6. *Offences under the Local and Special Laws*—Offences under the Local and Special Laws dealt with by the Police during the year under report number 4,091, as compared with 2,698 in 1953. 4,049 cases were sent for trial against 2,653 in the previous year, out of which 3,724 ended in conviction, as compared with 2,524 in 1953. The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent for trial was 91·97 in 1954, as against 95·14 in 1953, showing a slight decrease in securing convictions.

7. *Cancelled cases*—The number of cases cancelled and the percentage of cases cancelled to cases reported under Classes I to V and VI is indicated below by districts. The Provincial totals are also given:—

District	CLASSES I TO V			CLASS VI		
	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	Percentage	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	Percentage
Hazara	1,242	211	16·98	1,509	15	·99
Peshawar	2,181	283	12·97	11,620	38	·32
Mardan	1,240	100	8·06	1,779	10	·56
Kohat	526	95	18·06	733	27	3·68
Bannu	658	131	19·90	1,239	28	2·25
D. I. Khan	562	128	22·77	333	17	5·10
Total 1954 ..	6,409	948	14·79	17,213	135	·78
Total 1953 .	6,976	1,052	15·08	12,638	170	1·41

The number of cases cancelled includes cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of Law or facts.

8. *False cases*—The following table shows the prosecutions launched in respect of false cases :—

District	Year	Total number of cases declared false	Number of false cases in which prosecution was ordered	Number of cases convicted	No. of persons convicted in such cases	Compensation awarded under section 250, Cr.P.C.
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
						Rs.
Hazara ..	1953 ..	127	109	66	73	900
	1954 ..	71	71	34	36	1,150
Peshawar ..	1953 ..	105	105	47	47	..
	1954 ..	70	70	18	18	..
Mardan ..	1953 ..	83	15	9	9	2,250
	1954 ..	110	24	16	16	2,320
Kohat ..	1953 ..	46	42	17	17	..
	1954 ..	55	31	14	14	..
Bannu ..	1953 ..	24	14	10	10	200
	1954 ..	67	19	19	8	250
D. I. Khan ..	1953 ..	147	84	16	16	..
	1954 ..	99	44	9	9	50
Total	1953	532	369	165	172	..
	1954	472	259	110	96	.

From the above statistics and from those given in the preceding paragraph it is clear that one case in 21 of all reported crime was cancelled and a large number of these cases were so cancelled because they were inherently false. In 1954, 54·87 of the reporters in false cases were prosecuted as compared with 69·36 of the preceding year. The large number of false cases shows that the Magistrates still attach little importance to such cases. As already mentioned in the last year's Report a reduction in the number of such cases can only be achieved when Magistrates give deterrent sentences of imprisonment instead of rediculously small amounts of fine.

It is note-worthy that with the exception of Hazara, Mardan, Bannu and D. I. Khan districts no Magistrate thought it fit to order any compensation to be paid to falsely charged persons.

9. *Police cases decided by trial*—(*a*)—Out of a total of 18,424 cases sent for trial in 1954 under classes I to VI, 14,805 cases ended in conviction, as compared with 15,523 cases out of 18,951 in 1953. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 80.36 in 1954 against 82 in 1953. The percentage of convicted cases under Classes I to V works out at 52·72, as against 54·03 in the preceding year.

(*b*) Details of percentage of convictions obtained by the Police under the important heads of crime are :—

	1953	1954
(1) Murders, Homicides and Attempts at Murder ..	51·13	54·30
(2) Dacoities ..	53·33	22·22
(3) Robberies ..	36·11	45·65
(4) House-breaking with an intent to commit offences ..	59·76	58·49
(5) Theft including Cattle theft ..	76·22	69·02
(6) Receiving stolen property ..	88·88	89·45

The percentage of convictions obtained by the Police in cases falling under Murders, Homicides and Attempts at Murders, Robberies and Receiving Stolen property is appreciably higher than in the year 1953.

(*c*) The following statement shows the percentage of cases sent to Court by the Districts and for the whole Province over the last four years under Classes I to VI :—

District		1951	1952	1953	1954
Hazara	Sent for trial	1,792	2,491	2,583	2,392
	Convicted	1,245	1,890	2,066	1,820
	Percentage	69·47	75·87	79·98	76·08
Peshawar	Sent for trial	11,790	10,094	8,143	10,202
	Convicted	6,368	8,055	6,550	8,566
	Percentage	53·97	79·79	80·43	83·96
Mardan	Sent for trial	2,446	4,682	5,138	2,262
	Convicted	2,230	3,947	4,562	1,776
	Percentage	91·33	84·30	88·78	78·51
Kohat	Sent for trial	803	776	11,89	1,216
	Convicted	634	594	951	878
	Percentage	78·95	76·54	79·98	72·20
Bannu	Sent for trial	689	628	1,315	1,796
	Convicted	537	474	983	1,347
	Percentage	77·93	75·47	74·75	75
D. I. Khan	Sent for trial	564	526	583	556
	Convicted	324	347	411	418
	Percentage	57·44	65·96	70·49	75 17
N.-W.F.P.	Sent for trial	18,084	19,197	18,951	18,424
	Convicted	11,338	15,307	15,523	14,805
	Percentage	62·69	79·73	81·91	80·35

There was a drop in Hazara, Mardan and Kohat while Peshawar' Bannue and D. I. Khan showed an appreciable increase in securing convictions over the previous years' figures.

10. *Undetected Police Cognizable Cases*—(*a*)—The total number of undetected cases under Classes I to VI during the year under report was 1,507, as compared with 1,681 in 1953 which shows a decrease by 174 cases. The number under Classes I to V was 1,464 in 1954, as against 1,631 in 1953.

(*b*) The percentage of undetected true cases to the total true cases disposed of under Classes I to VI was as under:—

1953	8·14
1954	7·56

(*c*) If P. P. C. cases i.e. (Classes I to V) are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases is 28·21 in the year under review against 29·50 in the previous year.

11. The following table shows the time taken by Magistrates to dispose of cases under Classes I to V:—

District	Year	Disposed of in one hearing	Disposed of in more than one hearing but less than 15 days	Disposed of in more than 15 days but less than one month	Disposed of in more than one month	Total cases disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazara	1953	182	58	176	332	748
	1954	185	78	130	369	762
Peshawar	1953	195	165	220	767	1,347
	1954	130	213	213	725	1,281
Mardan	1953	105	97	117	320	639
	1954	97	107	121	469	794
Kohat	1953	20	35	29	231	315
	1954	17	23	55	215	310
Bannu	1953	82	108	97	155	442
	1954	75	91	110	154	430
D. I. Khan	1953	28	5	30	324	387
	1954	14	7	17	233	271
N.-W.F.P.	1953	612	468	669	2,129	3,878
	1954	518	519	646	2,165	3,848

12. (*a*) The incidence of reported crime under Classes I to V and other important heads per one thousand of population (based on the 1951 census by districts for the year 1954 is as under:—

Incidence per one thousand of population

Serial No.		Hazara	Peshawar	Mardan	Kohat	Bannu	D.I.Khan
1	Total reported crime Classes I to V.	1·45	2·41	2·07	1·74	2·14	1·93
2	Murders	·10	·21	·20	·24	·23	·11
3	Attempts at Murder and Culpable Homicide.	·09	·31	·44	·34	·45	·18
4	Dacoities	.	..	·003	·003	·006	·006
5	Robberies	·01	·04	·04	·01	·02	·07
6	Burglary	·26	·27	·21	·16	·20	·25
7	Theft including Cattle theft.	·22	·61	·31	·22	·40	·47
8	Receiving Stolen property	·05	·04	·05	·04	·06	·12
	Total serious crime	·76	1·50	1·34	1·05	1·40	1·23

(b) The proportion of crime in Urban and Rural areas has been illustrated in the following comparative table in respect of the year under and the preceding year:—

Urban Area	Year	Hazara	Percentage	Peshawar	Percentage	Mardan	Percentage	Kohat	Percentage	Bannu	Percentage	D. I. Khan	Percentage
Population ..	1953 ..	58,320	..	2,53,879	..	48,863	..	53,575	..	36,270	..	55,543	..
	1954 ..	58,320	..	2,53,879	..	48,863	..	53,575	..	36,270	..	55,543	..
Total reported crime ..	1953 ..	228	·39	859	·30	321	·65	287	·53	209	·54	302	·54
	1954 ..	205	·35	985	·38	387	·79	241	·44	171	·47	123	·22
True crime Class II ..	1953 ..	20	·03	178	·07	29	·05	50	·09	32	·08	21	·03
	1954 ..	15	·02	230	·09	54	·11	41	·07	32	·08	16	·02
True crime Class III ..	1953 ..	19	·03	98	·03	10	·02	19	·03	16	·04	35	·06
	1954 ..	13	·02	112	·04	31	·06	22	·04	21	·05	7	·01
True crime Classes I to V	1953 ..	81	·13	1,169	·46	67	·13	175	·32	143	·39	149	·26
	1954 ..	57	·09	793	·31	87	·17	114	·21	108	·29	57	·10
RURAL AREA													
Population ..	1953 ..	7,97,853	..	6,49,351	..	5,45,410	..	2,47,107	..	2,71,123	..	2,35,453	..
	1954 ..	7,97,853	..	6,49,351	..	5,45,410	..	2,47,107	..	2,71,123	..	2,35,453	
Total reported crime ..	1953 ..	1,550	·19	1,395	·21	1,241	·22	510	·20	448	·16	472	·20
	1954 ..	1,404	·17	1,196	·18	1,215	·22	577	·23	487	·17	439	·14
True crime Class II ..	1953 ..	417	·05	773	·11	457	·08	199	·08	253	·09	86	·03
	1954 ..	401	·05	610	·10	544	·09	220	·08	226	·08	95	·04
True crime Class III ..	1953 ..	271	·03	139	·02	99	·01	40	·01	49	·01	76	·03
	1954 ..	238	·02	144	·02	103	·01	34	·01	51	·01	57	·02
True crime Classes I to V	1953 ..	1,020	·12	838	·12	726	·13	290	·11	398	·14	244	·10
	1954 ..	960	·12	1,057	·16	885	·16	325	·13	380	·14	191	·08

13. ***Statements A and AA, Part II—Persons in Police cases***—The total number of persons arrested by the Police during the year under report was 24,698, as compared with 23,644 in the previous year. Inclusive of persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 28,793, as compared with 29,458. in 1953. Persons released without being brought to trial under the P. P. C. Classes I to V numbered 140, as compared with 171 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 1·56 of the total arrested in the year 1954, against a percentage of 1·84 in the previous year. Of the total 28,793 persons for disposal, those under the P. P. C. numbered 11,329 of whom 8,520 were tried during the year and 2,839 convicted giving a percentage of 33·32 of the total tried.

In 1953, of the total 29,458 persons for disposal, those under the P. P. C. Classes I to V numbered 11,110 of whom 8,906 were tried during the year and 3,074 convicted giving a percentage of 34·40 of the total tried.

The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation under the P. P. C. at the end of the year under report was 2,601, as compared with 1,984 in 1953.

14. *Statement "C" Property Stolen and Recovered*—The value of property stolen in the year under review in cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 8,42,821, as compared with 789,689 in the previous year, the corresponding figures of the value of property recovered being Rs. 1,27,404 and Rs. 1,85,767 respectively. The percentage of the value of the property recovered in 1954 to value of the property stolen was 15·11, as compared with 23·52 in 1953.

15. *Interesting cases*—Brief details of some of the more important or interesting cases reported in 1954 are given below :—

PESHAWAR

(*a*) Qadir Khan, accused had attended the court of E. A. C. Charsadda in connection with the case of his brother, Mir Faraz, murdered by one Yaseen of village Nisatta. Yaseen, who had been released on bail by the Magistrate, had also attended the court for the hearing of the case. Seeing Yaseen, the murderer of his brother, Qadir Khan felt greatly provoked and fired a volley of six shots at Yaseen with his un-licensed revolver and wounded him immediately cut side the court room. The accused was arrested by the Police personnel present in the court premises and was challaned. He was convicted u/s 307, P. P. C. and sentenced to four years R. I. and a fine of Rs. 400. He was also convicted u/s 19 Arms Act for the unlawful possession of the revolver and was sentenced to a further period of one year R. I.

(*b*) Mst. Shingatha, a young girl of ten used to pass through the field of accused Jan Alam and his cousin Shah Pasand of village Turlandi, while taking meal for her father in the adjacent field. On the morning preceding the day of occurence, the accused had slapped the girl and had forbidden her from passing through their land in future. On the day of occurence the unfortunate girl taking tea for her father happened to pass through the freshly grown crop of the accused. Shah Badshah, accused, caught hold of the girl who was slaughtered mercilessly by Jan Alam, accused with a sickle and thrown in a well. The dead body of the deceased was subsequently recovered from the well and the accused were charged for the offence. They were tried under the F. C. R. sentenced to 14 years R. I. each and their im-moveable property forefeited.

(*c*) Juma Gul and his friend Qadir Khan were serving sentences of transportation for life, in Central Jail, Peshawar together with another life convict Yaqoob. One Aslam Gul, another convict confined to another barrack who was the enemy of Qadir Khan, accused, paid frequent visits to his friend Yaqoob, deceased. Qadir Khan, accused, could not tolerate the association of his enemy Aslam Gul with Yaqoob deceased and asked the latter to sever his connections with his enemy. Yaqoob, deceased, continued his friendly relations with Aslam Gul much to the annoyance of Qadir Khan, accused. On the night between 6/7th April 1954 Yaqoob, deceased, was held by Qadir Khan, accused and fatally stabbed by his friend Juma Gul, accused. The deceased was removed to the hospital where he succumb-

ed to the injuries. The case was committed to court of Sessions where Qadir Khan was acquitted while Juma Gul was sentenced to hanging and was actually executed on 8th December 1954.

(*d*) In order to wipe out the entire family of one Sarfraz Khan of village Sriekh, Saifullah Khan of the village together with two of his friends threw a bomb in the courtyard of his house on the night between 29/30th August 1954. The explosion caused extensive injuries to four ladies one of whom subsequently died in hospital. During the course of investigation it transpired that the son of Sarfaraz Khan who had escaped un-hurt, had a couple of months before the occurrence tried to outrage the modesty of the wife of Saifullah Khan, accused and in order to avenge this disgrace an attempt was made on the life of the offender.

(*e*) About a couple of months prior to the occurence, a Police Constable from P. S. Batagram had arrested Sher Alam of village Dalazak with an un-licensed gun. He was being taken to the Thana while on the way the relation of Sher Alam effected his release and took back the unlicensed Shot-gun from the Constable. The incident was witnessed by Ghulam Muhammad and Safdar Khan who had been cited by the Police as witnesses in the case against Sher Alam. On the day of occurence Ghulam Muammad and Safdar Khan were going to the court of A. C. Charsadda for giving evidence in the case against Sher Alam when on the way the latter's brother Sher Afzal, accused, fired at the witnesses. Ghulam Muhammad died instantaneously while Safdar Khan survived the injuries sustained.

(*f*) On the night between 28th February 1954/1st March 1954 one Noor Rehman and his companion Waris Khan broke into a house in village Khobai in the jurisdiction of P. S. Batagram for the purpose of committing theft. The noise awakened the inmates who tried to raise an alarm. The two accused who were armed with unlicensed pistols fired at the owner of the house and his son but the bullets went wide. Both the father and son surrounded the accused who were arrested with their unlicensed arms. On investigation it transpired that four other culprits of the neighbouring locality were also involved. All the six accused, were placed on trial in the court of A. C. Charsadda who sentenced all of them to seven years R. I. each under section 458, P. P. C. The owner of the house and his son were rewarded by the grant of two shot guns and a cash reward of Rs. 100.

(*g*) Muhammad Rafiq, a sepoy in 2/15 Punjab Regiment, was living in the Regimental Family Quarters in Peshawar Cantt. with his newly married wife Zuqran Begum. Muhammad Sharif, accused, paid occasional visits to the deceased's house and extended overtures to his brother's wife. In order to marry the girl Muhammad Sharif, accused, decided to kill his real brother Muhammad Rafiq. He managed to get white arsenic from the market and administered it to his brother adding it with cream. The deceased gave symptoms of arsenic poison and was removed to the Military Hospital where he soon died. The accused made a confession and on conviction U/S 302, P. P. C. he was sentenced to death and was executed on 28th January 1955.

MARDAN

(*a*) Muhammad Nazir (deceased) accompanied by Nauroz both of Dir came to village Takhar, where the former got himself employed as a private servant of one Sardar Khan at Rs. 6 per mensem. They used to sleep in the house of one Cherai, their acquaintance who too belonged to Dir. On the night of occurrence when Nauroz had gone to Mardan in search of labour Cherai assisted by his two sons killed Muhammad Nazir and after cutting of his head threw his body in the Lower Swat Canal. On return from Mardan Nauroz made abortive efforts but could not trace his friend. Meanwhile Mst. Culaba mother of the deceased who too was on the loook out for her son got a clue of the commission of the crime. The accused offered her Rs. 240 to keep her quiet but she reported the matter to the Police. On investigation blood-stained articles were found in the house of the accused, the headless body was recovered from the Water Mill of Takht Bai and the head near Saro Shah. All the three accused were challaned and after a Jirga Trial sentenced to 14 years R. I. each.

(*b*) Sardarai, accused and Habib Gul, father of the deceased were neighbours. On the evening of 3rd March 1954 Sardarai, accused was sitting in front of his house and was chatting with Habib Gul. In the meanwhile the son of Habib Gul and that of the accused fell out in play. This developed into a fight between the fathers of the two boys. They were soon separated and accused Sardarai took his son to the bank of river Kalpani from where he sent him in a boat to his village Sikandari Kuroona. Sardarai, accused then returned to the spot with a dagger in his possession. On seeing Firdos, the son of Habib Gul still at the spot, he whiped out the dagger and fatally injured him. Habib Gul grappled with Sardarai, accused and succeeded in snatching the dagger from him. The accused then made good his escape and absconded. He was arrested after two days, challaned to Court and sentenced to transportation for life.

(*c*) Ghulam Qadir, accused, fired with a pistol at Sherin, deceased while he was easing himself in the fields early in the morning. The other accused Fazli Qadir then stabbed him with a dagger. Sherein grappled with Fazli Qadir gallantly and relieved him of his knife with which he inflicted blows on him. P. W. Majid who happened to be nearby reached the spot on hearing the alarm raised by the deceased. He intervened and separated them but the accused bolted away. Sherin who was wounded seriously died while he was being taken on a Charpai towards the Police Station. The motive alleged was a dispute between the deceased and the two accused his nephews over the purchase of a plot of land. Both the accused were challaned to court convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge on 21st July 1954.

(*e*) Muhammad Sadiq, deceased was attacked by the accused's dog, but he warded off the attack by pelting stones at it. This infuriated the accused who levelled several stick blows on the head of the deceased as a result of which he fell down unconcious and died later. The accused decamped and concealed himself in his house. He was arrested challaned to court and sentenced to transporation for life.

HAZARA

(*a*) Rustam, accused, attacked Arsala Khan, deceased, his father-in law, with a hockey stick and after knocking him down beat him to death. The motive was that the accused was not on good terms with his wife whom her father intended to marry elsewhere after getting her divorced by the accused.

(*b*) On 17th June 1953 Azimullah and his daughter (deceased) Fazal Jan were sleeping on a cot when in early hours of morning Mir Zaman, accused, armed with gun trespassed into the house and fired a shot at Azimullah but it hit the girl. Khani Zaman was identified by both Azimullah and his wife. The accused was chased and arrested by a villager. Motive was that the accused wanted the hand of Mst. Fazal Jan (deceased) minor girl but was refused.

The accused was sentenced to death.

(*c*) Mst Sakina, wife of accused Gohar Rehman was living with her parents. On 2nd July 1954 when Sakina came to fetch water from the Nullah, the accused met her and stabbed her giving about 20 blows with a knife.

The accused was awarded capital punishment on 23rd November 1954.

(*e*) Khani Zaman purchased a piece of land for Rs. 1,000. Fazal Rehman was putting manure in the field while Aksar, Chan, Dilawar and Mir Muhammad, accused objected and did not allow him. Fazal Rehman raised an alarm which attracted Subedar Lal Akbar and his sons to the spot. The accused party opened fire and killed Fazal Rehman, Lehr Asap, Subedar Lal Akbar, Khani Zaman, Muhammad Khan, Asaf and Saifur Rehman (7 persons) on the spot. Case is under investigation.

(*e*) Mir Dad, Haider, Taj, Gohar Rehman, Faqir and Ali Zaman, deceased, belonged to a gang of thieves and they jointly committed theft...

Mst. Zarina, wife of deceased contracted illicit relations with Haider, accused. Mst. Zarina asked her paramour to part with her husband as she wanted to marry Haider, accused.

On 27th March 1954 when they were on their way to commit an offence the accused pushed the deceased from down a cliff and then cutting his body into pieces burried them in the jungle. An enquiry U/s 156 (3), Cr. P. C. was made and two accused confessed their guilt. The parts of the body were recovered on the pointing out of the accused.

The case is pending in trial in court.

(*f*) Khan Zaman, deceased and one Mundia grazed their cattle in the hills of Parhina village in year 1953. Khan Zaman murdered Mundia and sold his flock of goats at Rawalpindi. The dead body (bony skelton) of Mundia was recovered after 2 months from underneath a boulder and Khan Zaman was challaned for that. During the pendency of the case, Khan Zaman disappeared. During the investigation Ahmad, accused confessed his guilt and on his pointing out pieces of the dead body of Khan Zaman were recovered from the hills hidden in caves. Two more accused Walia and Muhammad Said also confessed their guilt.

Case is pending.

(*g*) Mst. Mir Jan, wife of Shah Zaman of village Kar Rali cum Bagh' P. S. Nawansher, saw Mst. Hassan Jan, wife of Gul Zaman of the same village committing adultery with one Taj in the jungle, during the last summer. She disseminated the information and created a scandal in the village. The news also reached Khani Zaman, father of Mst. Hassan Jan and to express his resentment he did not invite his daughter and her husband to a feast which he gave to the villagers a few days after the incident. Mst. Hassan Jan and her husband soon learnt the source who spread the news and they had an altercation with Mst. Mir Jan and her family but the matter was patched up by their villagers.

On the night of 24/25th December 1954 Gul Zaman, the husband of Mst. Hassan Jan with three of his relatives knocked at Mst. Mir Jan's house and when she opened the door they killed her with a sword. The accused then set fire to the house and chained the door from outside. As a result 3 children of Mst. Mir Jan, aged 12, 7 and 4 years and 5 head of cattle were burnt alive.

The case is pending trial in Jirga.

KOHAT

(*a*) The Assistant Superintendent of Police Headquarters was on inspection tour of Police Station Hangu when he received a telephonic message at 7 p.m. about a case in which a Foot Constable of the Additional Police was shot dead in 'COMA KHOLA' (near Mian Khan China) in an armed clash with Wazir arms smugglers who successfully escaped in the small hours of the morning. The Assistant Superintendent of Police Mr. Ata Hussain, P. S. P., reached the scene of occurrence early the next morning.

When the Assistant Superintendent of Police and his party, reached near the hills their advance guard noticed two persons running away. A woman, an inmate of a nearby lonely cottage also confirmed that they were Wazirs and were heavily armed. The Police party gave chase and spotted the two Wazirs with loaded rifles in a 'Morcha' and overwhelmed these desperadoes recovering five rifles, two revolvers, 709·303 bore cartridges and 20 revolvers rounds from them.

The two accused were later on identified to be Abdullah and Qalam Khan, Wazirs, belonging to P. S. Domel, Bannu who voluntarily confessed their guilt before Senior Sub-Judge and a case against them U/s 19 A. Act is pending in the court of E. A. C. Kohat.

(*b*) On 13th March 1954 at 20.00 hours a party of Additional Police on patrol headed by H. C. Guli Jan noticed 12/13 arms smugglers who appeared to be Wazirs near Zahoor Banda. On being challanged by the Police party they started firing which was returned by the Police. During the exchange of shots Umar Khan, one of the smugglers was hit on his foot,

and the rest managed to escape. Umar Khan was arrested and the following recovered from his possession:—

(1) Three rifles.

(2) One shot-gun ·12 bore,

(3) Thirty two rounds (rifle), and

(4) some parts of arms.

He was challaned and the trial court (Assistant Commissioner, Kohat) sentenced him to one year R. I. under section 29, F. C. R., on 23rd June 1954.

(*c*) On 30th July 1954 K. B. Muhammad Rafiq Khan was shot dead by one Muhammad Ishaq, s/o Toti Gul when the Revenue officials were demarcating the fields of the K. B. over which Toti Gul had made some encroachment. The accused absconded after the commission of the offence. Toti Gul was arrested being the instigator and challaned to court.

(*e*) On 19th December 1954 Afzal Sarwar Khan, Pleader of Bannu while proceeding to Nowshera in his car came across an unknown person at mile 6/1 from Kohat. The individual signalled him to stop whereupon he slowed down his car but had gone about 30 yeards ahead when he was fired at by the individual. Afzal Sarwar Khan then accelerated the speed when he heard another fire in his direction. On reaching the Frontier Constabulary Post at Kotal he made a report whereupon the Frontier Constabulary arranged a Chigha party very promptly. Meanwhile the Traffic Head Constable at Kotal sent intimation about the affair to the Superintendent of of Police, Kohat who hastened to the spot immediately. The culprit who had been sighted was then pursued but as he managed to enter the T. T. the Chigha party had to return. He was, however, apprehended through the efforts of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat. It was found that he was one Ghairat Gul, Aka Khel of Tirah, a notorious Pathanistani worker. A rifle and a pistol with ammunition were recovered from his possession and he was made over to the C. I. D. for interrogation along with some documents recovered from him. He had previously fired at a Major of the Khyber Rifles near Jamrud. He has been sentenced to 40 year's R. I.

BANNU

(*a*) On 9th June 1954 at midday Halim Khan, deceased, along with 2 others while returning from the court of E. A. C. I. Bannu was met by accused Adam Khan, Zar Wali and Behram Khan near the Municipal Office. Adam Khan fired at the deceased injuring him on the foot. The deceased ran for safety but Zar Wali taking the unlicensed shot-gun of Adam Khan pursued him and shot him dead in the compound of the Municipal Office. He was, however, arrested by the Municipal employees and others on the spot. Adam Khan and Behram Khan made good their escape but were later arrested in the Illaqa of P. S. Domel.

Motive for the offence was that a couple of months prior to this occurrence Allah Dad, s/o Halim Khan, deceased, had absconded after murdering Neki, Khan a cousin of Adam Khan, accused, who engaged Zarwali (a hired assassin) to take revenge. All the 3 accused were arrested and challaned Zarwali was sentenced to death and Adam Khan and Behram Khan were acquitted.

(*b*) Munawar Shah was a widower and an old man of 60 years. He had mutated some of his landed property in the name of his son-in-law as he had no male issues. On this, his real brother Nur Shah, accused was annoyed. The deceased lived alone in his 'Kotha' at village Bazida Kokal Khel. Nur Shah, accused lived in the adjacent 'Kotha'. They had a common courtyard. On the night between 22/23rd March, 1954, the deceased was mercilessly butchered inside his 'Kotha'. A hole had been made in the 'Kotha' either for making entry into the 'Kotha' when the deceased was asleep or the hole was made after slaughtering the deceased with a view to put the Police on wrong track. There was no occular evidence in this case. Nur Shah, accused, the real brother of the deceased and 5 other persons had been arrested by the Police during the investigation of the case. Their case was tried u/s 11, F. C. R. and on 26th October 1954, all the 6 accused were sentenced to 14 years R. I. each. The moveable and immoveabl[illegible] operty

of the deceased, which had gone to the share of Nur Shah, accused, was forfeited to the Government.

(*c*) On the morning of 21st February 1954, Amir Shahzada, deceased went to a stream near Kotka Arsala Khan to take bath. The accused surrounded the deceased and strangled him to death on account of previous disputes over the boundary of fields and a date tree. The dead body was then tied with shrubs and thrown in the Mama Khel water channel. But as the water was not deep there, it was picked up and brought to village Gaba Khels and buried there. At last on the information of an informer, the dead body was recovered after some 3 weeks of the occurrence from the ground, where it had been buried.

The S. H. O., Mandan conducted the investigation and arrested and challaned eleven persons in this case. The case was referred to Jirga and on 15th September 1954, the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, sentenced the principal 4 accused to 14 years R. I. each. Three of the accused who had abetted the concealment of the dead body had been each sentenced to 7 years' R. I.

(*d*) On 13th September 1954, Abdul Karim, accused assisted by 2 others attempted to kidnap Mst. Abida Bibi, a young unmarried girl who was employed as a Nurse in the Civil Zanana Hospital Bannu while she was returning to her house after the performance of her duty in the Hospital, by forcibly placing her in a tonga in the heart of the City. The girl raised an alarm which attracted 2 Police men and one other who gave a hot pursuit to the tonga which was swiftly moving out of the city. The culprits were forced to leave the girl outside the city and made good their escape. They were later arrested, challaned to court and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

(*e*) On the morning of 25th September 1954 the accused entered the village school of Pahar Khel armed with an unlicensed rifle and shot dead a handsome lad who was reading in the 3rd Primary class. Motive was that the deceased did not submit to the un-natural lust of the accused who had fallen in love with him. The accused was arrested and after trial awarded capital punishment.

(*f*) The deceased Mir Akbar Khan owed Rs. 200 to the accused Alif Khan and would not make payment. On the day of occurrence (8th September 1954) the accused, the deceased and other villagers left Chesmai Kalan of Bannu district to Bozagai T. T. for the construction of a water 'Band'. There the accused shot dead the deceased in T. T. Akbar Ali lodged the report at the P. S. Domel.

The accused was arrested, challaned and sentenced to transportation for life.

(*g*) The accused on account of previous enmity finding his enemy taking a bath in Lora river at noon time in the jurisdiction of P. S. Mirian, fired several shots at the complainant, who tried to save himself by diving in the water. At last the complainant was hit in the arm. The accused was later arrested and challaned u/s 307, P. P.C. The Illaqa Magistrate sentenced him to only one year's R. I. The sentence was however, enhanced to 4 years' R. I. by the court of the Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner on revision

D. I. KHAN

(*a*) Gul Khan of village Jehan Khani and his brother Ramzan were ploughing their fields on 30th July 1954 while Gul Khan's wife Mst. Arif was sitting in a Kotha closeby. At about meals time Rozi Khan arrived with a rifle and a dagger. He forcibly dragged out Mst. Arif and made her go with him. Ramzan went to her rescue but was threatened not to come. He persisted in his pursuit, was fired at but missed. Ramzan went ahead. He was aimed at again but the rifle mis-fired. He was then stabbed with a dagger but he grappled with the accused. Rozi Khan then fired at him from point blank range and shot him dead by hitting him in the neck. The accused were arrested, challaned and sentenced to life imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

(*b*) One Hassan of Wandha Jandar saw his wife and her paramour in compromising position and rushed to them in order to kill them but they

escaped. He returned home and kept brooding for sometime. His father attempted to console him but in vain. The accused would not stand the stigma of ignominy and left for Pezu where he stayed for three days and would not eat or drink. After some time the village elders intervened and he outwardly patched up with the deceased and accepted Rs. 800 as 'Sharmana'. He started visiting the deceased and gave his wife and her new husband every satisfaction of his having completely forgotton the wrong done him to During this time he managed to purchase a rifle and on 28th April, 1954, hd accompanied by his brother went to the shop of the deceased and shot him dead. He then went to the house of his divorced wife and killed her there. Her mother-in-law attempted to intervene; she was also fired at and injured. The accused absconded but was arrested soon after.

Both the brothers were challaned and committed to the court of Sessions where Hassan was sentenced to death for both the murders and his brother was acquitted.

(*c*) On 9th February 1954 one Ghulam Kasim of village Mallkhel was taaking a camel loaded with three bags of wheat for Sher Muhammad. At about 18· 15 hours one unknown person joined him near Kotla Lodhian and during the course of journey gave him some 'Gur' to eat. Ghulam Qasim accepted the offer and hungry as he was he devoured the same. A little later he felt intoxicated and spoke to his companion about the same who in return gave him some medicine which he swallowed and became unconscious. The crook decamped with the camel and all other belongings of his victim. Late at night the poor fellow regained consciousness and found everything gone. He searched for the cheat and his camel for seven days but to no avail and eventully lodged a report at P. S. Paharpur on which a case was registered and investigated.

The accused could not be traced in the beginning but he commited similar mischief in the jurisdiction of P. S. Paniala and was finally detected The case was challaned to court where he was adequately punished.

On 11th January 1954 two persons visited Qadir Medical Hall and posing as Agents of Crescent Trading Company, Mandar Lakshmi Building, Karachi got orders for the supply of 3 Gross of Woods Wards gripe Water receiving Rs. 216 in advance.

They played the same trick with Dr. Manzur Hussain and obtained Rs. 144 in advance and executed a receipt. The Agents then disappeared.

After some days another Agent Sajid Ali Mirza representing the Popular Chemical Works Ltd., Old Anarkali, Lahore, came to Dera and contacted the same Doctors for getting orders for Medicines. During discourse with them he disclosed that the said Agents were cheats. Verification was carried out from the Company concerned which corroborated Sajid Ali. Consequently a report was lodged at P. S. City where a case was registered and investigated. The accused were arrested at Lyallpur by our Police. They are said to have been concerned in several similar cases of other districts in the Punjab.

(*e*) Fourteen prisoners attempted to escape from Central Jail, D. I. Khan by making an underground tunnel 4′—7″ deep but they had dug it to a distance of 16 feet and had to dig another 6 feet to reach the outer wall when they were detected. All of them were challaned and convicted u/s 224 P.P.C

16. *Habitual offenders*— The following comparative table would illustrate the position of the habitual offenders in the Province:—

	1954	*1953*
I. (*a*) Number of persons on security under the Habitual Offenders Act at the beginning of the year.	75	136
(*b*) Number of persons removed after the expiry of their term during the year.	74	111
(*c*) Number of persons sentenced to furnish security during the year.	47	66
(*d*) Number of persons left on security at the end of the year.	48	65

	1954	1953
11. (a) Total number of persons affected in property cases.	888	1208
(b) Number of persons liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 P. P. C.	71	81
(c) Percentage of (b) to (a) ..	7·99	6·8

17. *Preventive Action*—(a)—Appendix "C" shows the action taken under each of the various sections of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. From this it will be seen that under section 107, Cr. P. C., 42,834 persons were proceeded against, as compared with 33,355 in the previous year, i.e. an increase of 9,479.

Under section 109, Cr.P. C. 1,421 arrests were made, as compared with 1,626 in the previous year. There was, however, a reduction of 122 arrests u/s 110 Cr. P. C., as compared with the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the Police had confined their activities only to such cases which it considered most appropriate.

(b) There were 2,422 history sheets in Bundle "A", 3,290 in Bundle "B" and 962 in Bundle "C" during the year under review, as against 2,437 in Bundle "A", 3,390 in Bundle "B" and 1,048 in Bundle "C" during the preceding year.

18. *Criminal Tribes*—There are no criminal tribes permanently residing in the Province.

19. (a) The following table indicates the number of cases under the P. P. C. referred to Jirga by Districts and for the whole Province during [t]he year under report, as compared with the preceding year:—

Frontier Crime Regulations	Hazara 1954	Hazara 1953	Peshawar 1954	Peshawar 1953	Mardan 1954	Mardan 1953	Kohatz 1954	Kohatz 1953	Bannu 1954	Bannu 1953	D. I. Khan 1954	D. I. Khan 1953	N.-W.F.P. 1954	N.-W.F.P. 1953
) Total No. of cases under the P.P.C. referred to Jirga.	43	23	112	100	100	60	36	34	26	51	30	22	347	290
) No. of cases resulting in conviction ..	13	14	62	58	53	30	22	22	11	36	14	8	175	168
) No. Pending	22	6	32	25	28	19	7	7	15	9	11	9	115	75
) Percentage of (b) to (a)	30·23	60·86	55·35	58	53	50·7	61·11	64·7	42·30	70·58	46·66	36·36	50·43	57·93
) No. of persons concerned	195	68	320	308	306	188	101	91	88	281	75	58	1,085	994
) No. effected	35	34	122	138	110	61	33	40	40	101	42	39	382	413
) No. pending	89	13	102	75	87	60	18	18	30	34	33	19	359	219
) No. of cases u/s 302, P.P.C.	22	13	105	90	94	57	36	34	10	28	34	32	301	254

The above table shows that 347 cases referred were to Jirga, as compared with 290 of the previous year. Of these 175 ended in conviction, as against [16]8 of the preceding year giving a percentage of 50·43 against 57·93. In these cases 1,085 persons were concerned in 1954 as against 994 in 1953. The [nu]mber of cases u/s 302, P. P. C. were 301, as compared with 254 in 1953. The convictions secured under the Jirga system were satisfactory. The majo[rit]y of cases referred to Jirga were under section 302, P. P. C.

(*b*) As will appear from the following table, 97 persons were expelled u/s 36, F. C. R., 51 were placed on Security u/s 40, F. C. R: and 85 were placed on security under section 41, F. C. R., during the year under report. The corresponding figures under these sections for the year 1953 were 164, 42 and 50, respectively:—

Frontier Crime Regulations	Hazara 1954	Hazara 1953	Peshawar 1954	Peshawar 1953	Mardan 1954	Mardan 1953	Kohat 1954	Kohat 1953	Bannu 1954	Bannu 1953	D. I. Khan 1954	D. I. Khan 1953	N.-W.F.P. 1954	N.-W.F.P. 1953
(*a*) Number of persons expelled u/s 36, F.C.R.	..	5	67	117	14	8	3	3	6	28	7	3	97	164
(*b*) Number of persons placed on security u/s 40, F. C. R.	..	1	14	31	33	4	3	2	1	3	..	1	51	42
(*c*) Number of persons placed on security u/s 41, F. C. R.	..	2	63	17	22	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	50
(*e*) Number of persons placed on security u/s 46, F. C. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*c*) No fine was imposed on any village in the Province under the F. C. R. during the year under report. Last year fine totalling Rs. 1,550 was imposed on five villages in the Peshawar and Bannu districts.

20. *Village responsibility and assistance from the Public*—In 1954 Rs. 9,997 were distributed as rewards to 729 members of the public, as compared with Rs. 11,237 to 1,001 members of the public in 1953.

No Police Force can claim to be successful unless it inspires confidence in the public and they come to look upon it as their friends. This is a problem in which our success has been very meagre. Before Partition, the Police were looked upon by the public at large as agents of an Alien Government and it was partly through the Police that the foreign domination was being perpetuated. With independence, more favourable circumstances have been created and it was upto the Police itself to exploit this position.

Unfortunately, as things stand at present, the entire responsibility for bringing offenders to book is considered to be that of the Police and any failure in this is looked upon as the failure of the Police. The part which the public has to play has not been really emphasized properly. An interesting experiment was instituted in Peshawar City in which the Police took upon itself the duty of educating the public about the civic responsibilities. Men of importance were brought into co-operate and committees were formed all over which held weekly meetings between themselves and with Police and Civil Officers. The experiment is almost a year old by now and is being pursued with vigour. I have independent opinions of persons according to which the experiment has been a success.

In my opinion, the Government must go a step further and throw responsibility not only of co-operation on the public but also that of actually deciding their own petty cases themselves. A system of panchayats was introduced some years ago but proved a failure. I do not know the causes which resulted in the failure of such a sound system but one failure should not perpetually condemn the system and I think a careful start could be made in specially selected areas. This will not only throw the burden of responsibility on the public itself but will also lighten the heavy burden on courts.

21. *Fugitives from Justice*—The number of the various categories of fugitives from justice at the beginning of the year 1954 was 1937 to which 265 were added during the year under report, 108 arrested and 150 removed. The balance at the end of the year was 1,944.

Appendix "B" shows the detailed position by districts and for the whole Province.

22. Police Dogs are no longer maintained in this Province.

23. *Miscellaneous Duties*—During the year under report the Police performed the following miscellaneous duties, as compared with the previous year:—

(*a*) They served 133,849 processes during the year as compared with 143,121 in the previous year. Of these 60,650 were in cognizable cases and 73,199 in non-cognizable cases, as compared with 52,629 in cognizable cases and 90,492 in non-cognizable cases in 1953.

(*b*) The Police investigated 362 cases sent to them by the Magistrates for enquiry, against 180 in the previous year.

(*c*) The Police enquired into 45 cases of suicide, as compared with 40 cases in 1953.

(*e*) 243 accidental deaths were investigated by the Police during the year under report, as against 214 in the preceding year.

(*e*) 500 Military deserters were apprehended during the year, as against 492 in the previous year.

(*f*) Above all was the responsibility for protection of V. I. Ps. which had to be accepted on numerous occasions. It is a matter of great satisfaction that no untoward incident occurred during the performance of such onerous and delicate duties.

The following statement shows the number of Verification Rolls of applicants for Government service received by the Police during the year under report and the preceding year :—

District	1953	1954
	Rs.	Rs.
Hazara	3,384	3,658
Peshawar	1,981	2,342
Mardan	1,327	1,093
Kohat	1,406	1,645
Bannu	492	583
Dera Ismail Khan	264	422
Total	8,854	9,743

24. *Finger Print Bureau*—In 1954 the Police sent 5,698 slips to various Bureau, as compared with 5,855 in the proceding year. one thousand, two hundred and sixty-two were verified against 1,262 in 1953.

24-A. ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. F. P. ON THE WORK DONE FOR THE N.-W. F. P. DURING THE YEAR 1954.

1. *Working*—The Chemical Examiner examined 456 cases consisting of 967 articles during the year 1954 as against 397 cases consisting 914 articles during 1953. The following table gives the increase or decrease under the various heads :—

Head	Cases 1953	Cases 1954	Cases increased	Cases decreased
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Human poisoning	45	59	14	..
Animal poisoning	1	5	4	..
Stain cases	325	360	35	..
Miscellaneous	26	32	6	..
Total	397	456	59	..

2. The percentage detection under various heads was as follows :—

Head	Total cases	Positive cases	Percentage 1954	Percentage 1953
Human poisoning	59	37	62·71	57·77
Animal poisoning	5	2	40·00	..
Blood stains	141	134	95·03	88·88
Sexual offences	219	186	84·97	94·73

3. *Human poisoning*—The total number of cases examined under this head was 59. Poison was found in 37. The percentage detection was 62·71 as compared with the year 1953 which was 57·77. There were 16 suspected fatal cases of poisoning. Poison was found in 8 cases giving percentage detection of 50. The districts which sent the largest number of human poisoning cases were :—

Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Abbottabad.

4. *Animal poisoning*—The total number of cases examined under this head was 5. Poison was found in 2 cases giving percentage of 40. Both the cases were of yellow Arsenic.

5. *Stain cases*—360 cases consisting of 758 articles were examined under this head. The detail is as follows :—

141 cases consisting of 413 articles of murder or hurt by violence.

135 cases consisting of 208 articles of rape under section 376, P. P. C.

84 cases consisting of 137 articles of sodomy under section 377, P. P. C.

360 *758*

Blood was found on	.. 402 articles.
Semen was found on	.. 251 articles.
Both blood and semen was found on	.. 57 articles.
Total positive stain articles	.. 710
Total negative stain articles	.. 48
Grand Total	.. 758

6. *Serologist Work*—During the year under report 134 cases consisting of 281 articles were sent to the Director, Bureau of Laboratories and Serologist to Government, Pakistan Karachi, and the results received were as under :—

Human Blood	274
Disintegrated	7
Total	281

84 cases were sent for blood grouping to the Serologist.

GENERAL RESUME

HUMAN POISONING

Name of Station	Nux Vomica	Arsenic	Dhatura	Sulphuric acid	Acid	Bhang	Hydrochloride acid	Alcohol	Opium	Alcohol and dhatura	Alcohol and Bhang	Stain Cases: Blood	Rape	Sodomy.
Bannu ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	7
Hazara ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	17	6
Dera Ismail Khan ..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	21	12	3
Peshawar ..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	1	29	8	21
Abbottabad ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	26	4
Nowshera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		..	..	1	4
Mansehra ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Kohat ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	1	1	..	..	12	12	1
Haripur ..	.	2	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Mardan ..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	16	10
Lakki Marwat ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Swabi ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Charsadda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Total ..	1	12	4	2	1	2	1	7	4	2	1	141	123	64

Name of Station	Animal poisoning Yellow Arsenic
Hazara	2

TABLE No. III

SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE POISONS DETECTED ACCORDING TO ARTICLES RECEIVED UNDER HEADING Nos. (a), (b), (c) AND (d) IN TABLE No. II.

Name of poison	Human Poisoning: In Viscera and contents	Human Poisoning: In vomit and faeces	Human Poisoning: In Misc. articles	Animal Poisoning: In viscera and contents	Animal Poisoning: In Misc. articles.
Arsenic	16	12	5	8	1
Opium	6	2	..	..	..
Acid	6	..	..	..	..
Dhatura	4	3	2	..	..
Alcohol	..	7	..	..	..
Alcohal and Dhatura	..	2	..	..	..
Bhang	..	3	..	..	..
Alcohol and Bhang	..	1	..	..	..
Sulphuric Acid	..	1	2	..	..
Hydrochloride Acid	..	1	..	..	..
Nux Vomica	..	..	1	..	..
Poison was found in	32	32	10	8	1
Poison was not found in ..	24	15	12	7	..
Grand Total ..	56	47	22	15	1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PLACES FROM WHICH CASES IN WHICH VISCERA WERE TESTED FOR POISON HAVE BEEN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1954.

District etc.,	Human Poisoning: Total number of cases examined	Human Poisoning: Total No. of cases in which poison was detected	Animal Poisoning: Total No. of cases examined	Animal Poisoning: Total No. of cases in which poison was detected
Abbottabad	4	2	..	..
Hazara	..	..	4	1
Peshawar	4	1	..	..
Nowshera	1	1	..	..
Mansehra	1	1	..	..
Dera Ismail Khan	1	1	..	..
Kohat	1	1	..	..
Bannu	3	1	..	..
Mardan	1	..	..	..
Total	16	8	4	1
Cases in which no poison was detected ..	..	8	..	3
Grand Total ..	16	16	4	4

TABLE No. I

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Medico-legal Analysis, etc.	Number of cases investigated	Number of articles examined
Human Poisoning cases in Table No. II	59	125
Animal Poisoning cases in Table No. II	5	16
Stain cases in Table No. II	360	758
Miscellaneous Medico-legal cases in Table No. II	32	68
Grand Total	456	967

TABLE No. II

SHOWING RESULTS OF MEDICO-LEGAL ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO CASES

Name of Exhibits	Total No. of cases investigated	No. of cases detected	Total No. of articles examined.
HUMAN POISONING			
1 Cases in which viscera and contents were tested for poison.	16	8	56
2 Cases in which tissues other than viscera were tested for poison.	..	..	..
3 Cases in which excreta, dejecta vomit or stomach contents received without viscera were tested for poison.	30	23	47
4 Cases in which miscellaneous articles were received.	13	6	22
Total	59	37	125
ANIMAL POISONING			
1 Cases in which viscera or contents from horned cattle were received and tested for poisoning.	4	1	15
2 Cases in which miscellaneous articles were received and tested for poison.	1	1	1
Total	5	2	16
STAIN			
1 Blood stain cases	141	134	413
2 Seminal stain cases	187	155	287
3 Mixed Blood and Semen stain cases	32	31	58
Total	360	320	758
MISCELLANEOUS			
Cases in which human bones, hair, etc., were received	32	25	68
Total	32	25	68
Grand Total	456	384	967

25. *Criminal Investigation Department*—Arbab Attaullah Jan Khan, P. S. P., held charge of this Department from 1st January 1954 to 9th March 1954 and was relieved by Mian Bashir Ahmad Khan, P. S. P., on 10th March 1954.

Note—The report on the working of the Criminal Investigation Department is being printed separately as a Confidential Documnet.

26. *Provincial Traffic Branch*—1. During the year under report 12645 traffic cases were reported under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made thereunder compared with 11,559 cases during the last year. The Mobile Staff detected 3,437 cases out of these as against 2,900 cases during the previous year. The following details will be of interest :—

	1953	1954	Difference
Number of cases challaned	11,314	12,195	+881
Number of cases convicted	7,897	7,959	+62
Warned or acquitted/discharged	1,198	921	—277

The total number of pending cases at the end of the year was 3,698 as compared with 3261 cases pending at the end of the previous year. This is most unsatisfactory in view of the fact that four Traffic Magistrates are now employed in the Province for the disposal of these cases.

2. A comparison of the traffic cases reported during the last year and the year under report shows an increase of 1086 cases. This shows that both the District Police and the Mobile Staff have taken more interest in this branch of their work. The total amount of fines realised during the year was Rs. 1,18,533 as against Rs. 1,03,578 during 1953. The following statement gives the average fines in the following 3 categories :—

	1953			1954		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Vehicles in unsafe condition ..	9	3	8	10	1	0
(2) Excess passengers ..	36	7	6	14	0	9
(3) Dnagerous driving ..	8	1	7	11	2	0

3. The number of motor vehicles inspected by the inspection staff during the year under report was 3,230 as against 2,764 in the preceding year.

4. The Inspectors of Motor Vehicles conducted 652 driving tests during the year as against 1592 during 1953. The number of candidates who failed to pass the test was 98 as against 183 during the previous year.

5. The number of accidents reported in the Province during 1953 and 1954 is as under :—

1953				1954			
Fatal	Non-fatal.	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured	Fatal	Non-fatal	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
61	130	71	213	58	92	61	193

No compensation under 3rd party Insurance was granted to any person by the Insurance Companies partly due to the ignorance of the public and partly due to a disregard for their obligations by the Insurers.

27. *Police Training School*—(*a*) Pir Sarwar Shah, P. S. P., held charge of the Police Training School, Hangu throughout the year under report.

(*b*) *Training*—(*i*) *Recruits*—The total number of recruits received for training in 1954 was 409 as against 432 in 1953. Of the total number of recruits received for training 358 were passed as trained, 2 were reverted to the first quarter of the following year and 18 retained to undergo extra three months training through reversion. Five recruits were discharged on medical grounds or poor physique and 38 for misconduct or inefficiency under Police Rule 12·21, as they were unlikely to become good Police Officers. In addition three recruits resigned and one was dismissed as a result of judicial conviction. First class certificates were granted to 123, second class to 25 and 61 were classified as slightly educated.

(*ii*) *District Armed Reserve*—The following number of men were trained in different cadres for the more efficient administration of the District Armed Reserve :—

(1) Section Commanders	..	..	37
(2) Bombers	..	..	22
(3) Bren and Sten gun courses	..	..	8
(4) Tear Smoke	..	..	95
(5) Foot Constables	..	..	199

(*iii*) *Foot Constables' Refresher Course*—Four classes were trained during the year 1954. In all 357 Foot Constables were trained.

(*iv*) *Foot Constables' Promotion Class*—The class which assembled in October 1953 completed its training in March, 1954, and one further class of 30 students was received in April, 1954, and passed in September, 1954. The results are as under :—

(1) Number of students	..	72	(including 9 A. S.-Is. Probationer).
(2) Number passed	..	68	
(3) Number returned to the District for in the examination	..	1	
(4) Number returned to the District in connexion copying with the Departmental File	..	1	
(5) Number failed	..	2	

One class of 38 (31 Foot Constables and 7 Assistant Sub-Inspectors Probationers) students assembled in October, 1954 which is still undergoing training.

(*v*) *Assistant Sub-Inspector's Class*—The Assistant Sub-Inspector's class of 38 students (including 5 Probationer Assistant Sub-Inspectors from the N.-W. F. Province and 6 from Azad Kashmir) assembled in October, 1953 and completed its training in March, 1954. Their results are as under :—

(1) Number of students	..	38	(including 11 Probationer Assistant Sub-Inspectors).
(2) Number passed	..	37	
(3) Number failed	..	1	

One class of 35 (including 6 probationer Assistant Sub-Inspectors) students assembled in October, 1954 is still undergoing training.

(*vi*) *Prosecuting Sub-Inspector's Class*—No class of Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors was received for training during the year 1953. One class of two students (LL.Bs). assembled in October, 1954 and is still undergoing training.

(*vii*) *Advance Course for Upper Subordinates who are candidates for Inspectorship*—A class of 8 Officers who assembled in July, 1954, completed their training in September, 1954. Their results are as under :—

(1) Number of students	8
(2) Number passed	7
(3) Number failed	1

(*viii*) *Drill Instructor's Class*—One class of 21 students including 7 from the Additional Police was held during the year and its result is as under :—

(1) Number of students	21
(2) Number passed	17
(3) First Class	..
(4) 2nd Class	6
(5) 3rd Class	11
(6) Failed	3
(7) Returned to District for reasons of health	1

(*c*) *Distinguished Visitors*—During the year under review His Excellency the Governor, N.-W. F. P. along with Cabinet Ministers visited the School for the attestation parade and distribution of prizes in March, 1954.

The following also paid a visit to this institution during the year :—

(1) His-Excellency, High Commissioner for India in Pakistan.

(2) Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

(*d*) *Buildings*—The following minor works were sanctioned during the financial year 1954-55 :—

	Rs.
(1) Slaughter House at P. T. S., Hangu ..	1,500
(2) Provision of water tap in the new quarter guard room	70
Total ..	1,570

The following special repairs were also sanctioned during the year 1954-55 :—

(1) Re-roofing of Contractors Godown .. 2,500

Note—The amount was subsequently utilized in re-roofing of the staff Re-creation Room and English Office.

The work is in progress and hope will be completed by the Public Works Department in the current financial year.

	Rs.
(2) Re-roofing of general latrines ..	550
(3) Re-roofing of Deputy Inspector's latrines ..	200
Total ..	3,250

(*e*) *Health*—The total number of admissions into hospitals was 162 as compared with 403 of the previous year and the percentage of admissions to strength was 7.6 as against 24.4 in 1953. The decrease in admissions can be attributed to good food and suitability of daily physical training.

There has been a slight increase in Malaria cases during the year under review. The increase was brought about by the increase of trength (2,111 in 1954 as against 1632 in 1,953) in the Police Training

School. The percentage of Malaria cases in 1954 was 2.5 as against 2.8 in the previous year.

(*f*) *Musketry*—(*i*) Owing to shortage of ammunition musketry course was not fired during the year under review.

(*ii*) Eleven Officers fired revolver course during 1954 as against nil in the previous year. All of them passed.

Sub-Inspector Lali Jan, C. D. I. stood first obtaining 118 marks out of possible 130.

28. *Railway Police*—(*a*) Pir Nasir-ud-Din Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Government Railway Police, N.-W. F. P. throughout the year 1954.

STATEMENT A, PART I AND AA, PART I—COGNIZABLE CASES REPORTED TO THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE.

(*b*) The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Government Railway Police, N.-W. F. P., under Classes I to V during the year under report and in the preceding year was as under :—

1953	83
1954	58

(*c*) The total number of cognizable crime reported to the Rail Police under Classes I to VI during the year under review and the preceding year was as follows :—

1953	231
1954	167

(*d*) The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Government Railway Police in 1954 was 138, as compared with 192 in 1953. There was a decrease of 25 cases under Classes I to V and a further decrease of 64 cases under Classes I to VI. The decrease of cases under Classes I to V is mainly due to the intensive and extensive patrolling done by the Government Railway Police during the year under report. It is gratifying to note that the crime under these Classes, viz. I to V was the lowest during the past 14 years.

(*e*) Action against 297 ticketless passengers was taken at the request of the Railway authorities. They were prosecuted in the court by the Railway Police and a total sum of Rs. 2,342-3-0 were realized from them as a fine.

(*f*) In his letter No. 1-G/52, dated 1st April 1955, the General Manager, North Western Railway, Lahore has written to say that cordial relations continued to exist between the two departments.

29. *Administrative and other Charges*—(1) One Foot Constable Clerk was temporarily sanctioned for the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Peshawar Cantonment during the year under report.

(2) The post of the Lines Officer, Police Training School, Hangu was temporarily upgraded from the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector to that of a Sub-Inspector.

(3) One Foot Constable was temporarily sanctioned as personal orderly to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

(4) Two Head Constables and six Foot Constables were temporarily sanctioned as court orderlies for Mardan, Hazara and Bannu districts.

(5) A Blanket provision for additional staff for the Criminal Investigation Department was temporarily sanctioned. The staff consisted of :—

D.S.P.	Inspector	S.-I.	A.S.-I.	H. C.	F. C.
1	2	5	..	6	35

(6) A guard consisting of one Head Constable and four Foot Constables was sanctioned temporarily for the National Bank of Pakistan, Mardan.

(7) An additional staff consisting of one Assistant Sub-Inspector and six Foot Constables was sanctioned temporarily for Mardan—Charsadda Railway Extension, with effect from 24th August 1954.

(8) For the protection of the Peshawar University and the Islamia College a guard consisting of one Assistant Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 10 Foot Constables was sanctioned temporarily with effect from 15th October 1954.

(9) Two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were sanctioned temporarily for Mardan and Hazara districts in place of those under training.

(10) Nine Foot Constables were sanctioned temporarily for Censoring work in the Criminal Investigation Department.

(11) An additional guard consisting of three Foot Constables was temporarily sanctioned for the protection of the Public Works Department, officials in the Kurram Garhi Division, Bannu.

30. *Sup rvision*—Six hundred and eighty seven days were spent on tour by Superintendents of Police and 1966 were spent on tour by other Gazetted Officers during 1954, as against 801 and 1,898 days respectively in the previous year. The Superintendents of Police investigated 76 cases and the Assistant Superintendents of Police/Deputy Superintendents of Police investigated 851 cases personally during the year under report, as against 123 and 863 in the preceding year. Of the 93 Police Stations 20 were inspected once, 56 twice, 3 thrice and two four times, as against 11 once, 77 twice, 3 thrice and one four times in the previous year. The total number of inspections was 149 as against 178 in the preceding year. Particularly all villages of importance were visited by the Gazetted Officers during their village touring.

31. *Statement 'D'—Strength of Police*—Submitted to the Provincial Government confidentially

32-(A) *Additional Police, N.-W. F. Province—Charge*—The control of the Additional Police continues to be vested in the District Superintendents of Police.

Additions in Strength—In addition to the Additional Police guard of one Head Constable and 10 Foot Constables, sanctioned for the protection of the Public Works Department officials in the Kurram Garhi Division, District Bannu, in June, 1953, three more Foot Constables, were sanctioned for the said guard, with effect from 20th March 1954 thus raising the total strength of this guard to one Head Constable and 13 Foot Constables. Hence an increase of 3 Foot Constables in the above strength. The strength of this guard was further augmented by a contingent of one Head Constable and 13 Foot Constables which was sanctioned in October last for the protection of the said officials. But this contingent was provided from within the sanctioned strength of the Bannu district Additional Police and as such, it does not affect the total strength.

Due to the merger of the tribal areas in their respective Districts Hazara and Mardan, the necessity of increasing the Additional Police strength in both these districts, was felt by the Superintendents of Police. The Additional Police platoons on their charge were, therefore, increased by raising their number from 2 to 3 platoons in each district. This augmentation was made by transferring two platoons, one from Bannu and the other from Dera Ismail Khan along with their respective armament in January, 1954.

Punishment—One officer and 25 men were dismissed from service while two officers and 109 men were punished otherwise during the year under report.

Only one appeal filed by Lance Head Constable Habibullah, No. 101 of the Peshawar District Additional Police, who was one of the above-

mentioned dismissed personnel, was accepted. He was dealt with departmentaly for negligence. Generally the offences for which the above personnel were punished were (*i*) Misappropriation of Government money and stores, (*ii*) indisciplined and immoral behaviour, (*iii*) Slackness and negligence and (*iv*) absence from duty.

Rewards—A sum of Rs. 2,926 was sanctioned as rewards to 224 officers and men, for conspicuous good work throughout the year.

A special reward of Rs. 500 was granted to the dependents of Foot Constable Sabin Khan, No. 5 of the Kohat district Additional Police according to the instructions of the Inspector-General, of Police, N.-W. F. Province, contained over his endorsement. No. 3845-51, dated 5th November 1943. A full account of the devotion to duty displayed by the said Foot Constable which resulted in his instantaneous death will be found under 'SUCCESSES' in this report.

Health—1128 men were admitted into the hospital during the year under report as against 798 admissions into the hospital during the last year. This shows an increase of 330 admissions into the hospital this year, which is mainly due to the non-availability of the Mosquito nets with a large portion of the Force during the malarial season. The indent for the Mosquito nets was placed in time with the Supply Department and the supply of the stores was pursued through regular reminders to the said Department, but the netting cloth being a foreign commodity, the Department could not so far succeed to start the supply.

Education—448 Officers and men can read and write 'URDU' and 'ENGLISH'.

Inspection—The Gazetted Officers spent the nights noted below, out of their Headquarters in connection with the 'INSPECTION' of Additional Police platoons and Special Police Levies in the North West Frontier Province, during the year under report :—

Senior Superintendent Police (A. P. Branch), Peshawar.	14 nights.
Deputy Superintendent, Additional Police, Nowshera	8 nights.
Deputy Superintendent, Additoonal Police, Kohat ..	83 nights.
Deputy Superintendent, Additional Police, Bannu ..	72 nights.
Deputy Superintendent, Additional Police, Dera Ismail Khan.	36 nights.

It is, however, worth mentioning that the Additional Police districts were never inspected after partition. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police took to inspecting these districts, starting with the Peshawar district Additional Police. Bannu and Hazara were inspected next, during the year under report. Many irregularities were adjusted and the ways and means of the training of men, etc., were overhauled in this inspection.

Transport—There are 59 Motor vehicles in the Additional Police, the present distribution of which is as under :—

A. P. Hazara	.. 3				
A. P. Mardan	.. 2				
A. P. Peshawar	.. 5				
I. G. P's. Reserve	.. 14	R. P. Peshawar	.. 5		
A. P. Kohat	..7	R. P. Kohat	.. 2		
A. P. Bannu	.. 6	R. P. Bannu	.. 2	PTS/Hangu	2
A. P. D. I. Khan	.. 6	R. P. D. I. Khan	.. 3	PTS/Hangu	.. 2
Total	.. 43		12		4

One Station Wagon No. F. P. P. 1515 on charge of the Peshawar district Additional Police, was disposed of by public auction at the highest bid of Rs. 1025 offered by one M. Dilawar son of Maula Bakhsh, Kabari

Bajori Gate, Peshawar City, under the orders of the Provincial Government,—*vide* their memo. No. 10980/15/204-HP., dated the 8th June 1954, to the address of the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province. The sale proceeds were credited into the Government Treasury under head "XXIII—Police-Miscellaneous".

Eight Additional Police vehicles were overhauled and 213 repaired during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred on the Mechanical Transport during the year under report is as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hazara	1,425	12	0
Mardan	314	0	0
Peshawar	5,788	10	6
Kohat	1,789	6	6
Bannu	635	3	0
Dera Ismail Khan	782	12	6
Total ..	10,735	12	6

The Mechanical Transport of the Additional Police is continuing to render useful service, such as transportation of the Additional Police detachments to the disturbed areas at short notices. It is also helping the Regular Police and the Criminal Investigation Department in carrying parties for road protectin, etc., and in connection with the visit of the V.I.Ps.

Successes—The successes achieved by the Additional Police and Special Police, Levies, are detailed in Appendix 'A'. A few instances of devotion to duty dispalyed by the Additional Police personnel have occurred during the year, the brief facts of which are given below :—

(*i*) On 18th November 1953, at 18·00 hours, Sub-Inspector DaraKhan of the Enforcement Staff along with a Police party consisting of Lance Head Constable Shahzaman and two Foot Constables of the Hazara District Additional Police and one Foot Constable of the Enforcement Staff, posted at the Check Post Jandial, district Hazara, left for 'Gashat' as usual towards Hattar on the Haripur Taxila 'Kacha' road. On their return journey from Hattar, they noticed a truck near village Garhi running towards Taxila and suspecting it to carry some prohibited goods, they blocked the road by putting a bullock cart and a tonga in the road to stop it. Since the truck was really carrying smuggled commodities, it passed by the party at the fullest possible speed, crushing down the tonga into pieces. Lance Head Constable Shahzaman who unfortunately happened to take post just close to the tonga, received fatal injuries. The party fired a few shots at the truck from behind it, under the instructions of the Sub-Inspector but to no avail. The truck had no 'NUMBER PLATE'. The truck was of a yellow colour which was the only identification mark thereof left with the party to trace it. The Lance Head Constable was removed to the Mission Hospital, Taxilla, where he succumbed to his injuries.

A case (F. I. R. No. 123/1953, under section 302, P. P. C., Police Station Khanpur, District Hazara) was registered and later on transferred to Police Station Sangjani, district Rawalpindi, as the occurrence was found to have been taken place in the jurisdiction of the said Police Station. The truck was located and its driver Ghulam Rabani by name was challaned to Court but due to lack of judicial proof, he was consequently acquitted.

An Extraordinary Pension together with a gratuity was sanctioned in favour of the family of the deceased Lance Head Constable.

(*ii*) On 19th April 1954, at 18·45 hours, the S. H. O., Police Station Manda, District Bannu, received an information that Proclaimed Offender Amaldari along with some other Proclaimed, Offenders was present in the house of Mst. Raishma at village Kotha Raza, district Bannu. Acting on this information, the S. H. O. along with a four men of the Regular Police and 10 of the Additional Police rushed to the spot. As soon as the party arrived near the village, the Proclaimed Offenders all of a sudden confronted it and opened a volley fire on it with the result that Foot Constable Habibullah, No. 520 of the Bannu District Additional Police, who was leading the party was hit with a bullet and met instantaneous death. The Police Party also opened but to no effect.

A case, F. I. R. No. 21, dated 19th April, 1954 u/s. 302/307/34, P. P. C., Police Station Mandan, district Bannu was and investigation started. A case under scetion 216, P. P. C., was also registered against the harbourers of the proclaimed registered offenders.

An Extraordinary Pension case in respect of the family of the deceased Foot Constable Habibullah, was prepared by the Superintendent of Police (A. P. Branch) Bannu and is now under correspondence.

(*iii*) On 22nd December 1954, an Additional Police Party (of the Kohat District Additional Police) consisting of one Lance Head Constable and 7 Foot Constables and a village Chowkidar, was out on patrol from Sumari Payan Additional Police Post. When the party reached near Mian Khan 'China' they were informed by a Shephered that a gang of arms smugglers had crossed Koma Khola towards the West. Acting on this information the party followed the likely tracks of the smugglers. They succeeded in contacting the smugglers at about 1330 hours and after an exchange of a few shots, the smugglers retired towards North instead of following their usual routes. The party continued to chase the smugglers and succeeded in surrounding them. A pitched battle ensued lasting till after mid night when the firing was stopped by the hostile party. The Additional Police party remained in their position till dawn next day.

The party was divided into three flanks for taking position and after sunset one Foot Constable Sabin Khan, No. 5 of the left flank was shot dead in his position by the enemy. The culprits took to their heels in the darkness of the night. The dead body of the Foot Constable was brought to Police Station Lachi at 1630 hours on 13th November 1954.

The following armament, etc., was recovered from the forsaken position of the culprits which has been included in Adpendix 'A' :—

(1) Magazine Rifles, ·303 bore 3
(2) Copper bullet-heads weight about .. 7 seers.
(3) Rounds ·303 49
(4) ·12 bore cartridges 12
(5) Contraband Opium .. .. .. 2½ seers.
(6) Empty cartridges ·303 bore 6

A few blood stains were also found in the hositle positions.

When proceeding to the scene of occurrence, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Headquarters Kohat District Police, with his party consisting of the S. H. Os. of the Police Stations Lachi and Saddar and 15 men of the Regular and Additional Police, noticed the foot-spots of two smugglers at a distance of about 6 miles from village Surgul, just before sunrise. A thorough search was made in the hills, till at last the Assistant Superintendent of Police with his party succeeded in arresting two arm smugglers.

The following armaments ect. were recovered for the smugglers, which also includes in appendix "A" :—

(FROM QALAN KHAN S/O MUHAMMAD GUL SAID KHEL WAZIR) OF DOMEL, BANNU.

(1) Rifles ·303 bore (single shot) 3
(2) Revolver ·32 bore 1
(3) Cartridges ·303 bore 310

(FROM ABDULLAH KHAN S/O MADMIR HATI KHEL (WAZIR) OF CHASHMAI, POLICE STATION DOMEL, BANNU

(1) Rifles ·303 bore	..	.. 2 (one eleven-shot and one single-shot).
(2) Cartridges ·303 bore	..	.. 405 (including 5 cartridges loaded in the rifle).
(3) Percussion Caps	..	.. 35
(4) Gun-Powder	..	.. One Chitanks.
(5) Rifle Springs	..	.. 5
(6) Rifle needle	..	.. 1
(7) Cartridges ·30 bore	..	.. 1
(8) Cash	..	.. Rs. 8-13-0.

Both the cases are pending in the Court.

Buildings—The Additional Police buildings were repaired and brought to a good habitable condition throughout the Province, during the year under report as most of them could not be repaired last year. The buildings of the Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu districts were got repaired through contractors on annual repair basis, while those of the Hazara, Mardan and Dera Ismail Khan districts, were repaired by the ditricts themselves.

The following expenditure was incurred on the repairs, etc., of the buildings during the year under report :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hazara	3,847	0	0
Mardan	2,254	9	0
Peshawar	6,093	13	0
Kohat	8,381	6	0
Bannu	10,599	15	0
Dera Ismail Khan	2,108	11	3
Total ..	33,285	6	3

The Additional Police Post at Gambila, district Bannu, was got repaired by the Additional Police men, Bannu. The Lakki Tehsil building which has recently been brought on the Additional Police books from the Public Works Department, was also got repaired by the said Additional Police.

The Striking Force buildings at Hangu, which were in a very bad condition, have also been got repaired. The general condition of the Additional Police buildings including those in the Gadun area, is satisfactory now.

Absorption of Additional Police Men in the Regular Police—31 Foot Constables of the Additional Police, including 6 Foot Constables from the Additional Police detachment, Karachi, were absorbed in the Regular Police during the year under report.

General—The Additional Police have continued to perform their usual duties protection of vital installations, roads, etc. In addition to this, they assisted the Regular Police in the detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in dangerous areas. Due to their intensive patrolling, the activities of proclaimed offenders were curbed to a great extent. In Bannu district they have been helpful in the capture of quite a number of unlicensed arms and taken prominent part in the clashes against outlaws, killing one Thekadari, a notorious proclaimed offender, for which one of their Head Constable namely Arizi Gul, was awarded 'PAKISTAN POLICE MEDAL'. Three men of the Additional Police lost their lives on account of extreme devotion to duty. The widow of one of them has been granted pension, while the cases of the other two are under consideration.

The Additional Police also remained on duty in the Kaghan Valley which had a salutery effect on the inhabitants of that area. They also relieved some platoons of the Frontier Constabulary, who were moved into the Induss Kohistan with the object of establishing posts within that area.

In short, the Additional Police have continued to render satisfactory and loyal services.

SIND DETACHMENT

Charge—The following Gazetted Officers remained posted as Incharge of the N. W. F. Province Additional Police, Karachi :—

(1) Officiating Deputy Superintendent Police S. Abdul Ghafoor Shah upto 1st July 1954.

(2) Officiating Deputy Superintendent Police M. Taj-ud-Din, from 1st July 1954 to-date.

Punishment—Five men were dismissed, two were discharged and twenty-five were punished otherwise.

Rewards—A sum of Rs. 211 was sanctioned as 'REWARDS' to there officers and nineteen men.

Health—Although the climate of Karachi is not very bracing, the health of the men has generally been good throughout the year. This was due to the regular use of Paludrine tablets by the men of the Force.

Transport—There is no Government vehicle on charge of this Detachment. The R. P. A. F. authorities provide the necessary transport, subject to avilability.

Successes—The success achieved by this Detachment are given in Appendix 'B'. Brief details of some interesting cases are given below :—

(1) On 13th January 1954, Inspector Muhammad Saifoor Khan of the N. W. F. Province Additional Police, Karachi, while returning from Korangi sighted some bundles about 150 yards off the road at a distance of nearly four miles from Karachi. He suspected some foul play but being single handed be did not consider that he would be able to tackle the situation effectively and therefore returned to Korangi again. After collecting a guard of one Sub-inspector, one Head Constable and five Foot Constables of the Additional Police from there, he immediately reached the spot, where he found twenty three bags and four wooden packages of smuggled cloth, etc., valuing about Rs. 62,527 unclaimed for. He took the stores in possession and later on handed them over to the Anti-smuggling staff, in presence of the Custom Officials, for necessary action.

(2) On 5th March 1954, Foot Constable Abdullah Jan, No. 349 of platoon 8-Dera Ismail Khan, while on duty at Transmitter Guard saw a boy near Transmitter Section and challenged him. The boy stopped and disclosed that one Muhammad Yaqub Driver had brought him in a Car from Karachi and when they got down nearby the driver made advances for committing sodomy on him, but he ran away and managed to escape. In the meantime Driver Muhammad Yaqub appeared through the Gate of Head Constable Muhammad Hayat, No. 95, incharge Picket, stopped and interrogated him. The driver replied that the boy was his new servant. But as the Head Constable suspected some foul play he asked him to get down but the driver throttled his car, and the Head Constable instantaneously got into the Car and after some struggle managed to get the car stopped. Both the boy and driver Muhammad Yaqub along with Car No. 158 SNM were taken to the Orderly Officer R. P. A. F., on whose direction they were handed over to incharge Main Guard Room.

(3) On 20th April, 1954, at about 1830 hours the Additional Police patrolling party saw something threw down by some three men near a hillock. On arrival at the spot the patrol party found an American Made Flash Eliminating Muzzle 303 bore Rifle No. E5827/5/MK/RAF (F) 12/44. The Patrol Party challenged them who stopped. On the interrogation one of them deposed that he was Sgt. Hussain of the R. P. A. F. Sub-inspector Amir Nawaz Khan, Lines Officer was informed accordingly who rushed to the spot along with an armed guard. Cpl. Kiramatullah, 21504 and Sgt. Hussain, 32411 were found present there while Cpl. Wilayat was said to have gone away. The Sgt. said that he was informed by his sons that there were five rifles lying on the top of the hillock, so they came to recover them. Sgt. further said that the four rifles had been removed probably by the Malang Baba, living in the hut nearby. During the search, 2 malangs gave out that they had seen a lot of 5 rifles near the hillock on the very day at about 1000 hours and that some boys were also playing at the spot at the time. Intensive search was made and the 4 rifles were recovered by the Sub-Inspector near the bottom of the hillock, surrounded by heap of stones. The Sub-Inspector took the rifles in his possession and called all the Airmen who had also arrived at the spot to follow him and sat in the R. P. A. F. lorry. When the lorry reached the Deputy Superintendent Police, Additional Police Office, the Sub-Inspector asked the driver to stop but on the direction of Sgt. Haq, the driver did not stop it but speeded up straight to the Station Headquarters. Both the Assistant Orderly Officer and the Security Officer also arrived at the Station Headquarters where the Sub-Inspector narrated the whole story and consequently the rifles were handed over to the Security Officer.

(4) On 14th May 1954, Foot Constable Ziarat Mir, No. 446 of platoon 6-Peshawar while on duty, noticed Karam Din, Cooly accompanied by an Airman going towards Drigh Road Railway Station, taking a wooden box in a Cloth Sheet. The Constable suspecting some foul play challenged them to stop, on which the Airman took to his heels. Karam Din Cooly also ran towards Railway Station Drigh Road and entered the Main Gate of M. U. 101. The Constable asked the Chowkidar of the gate to bring out the culprit (Karam Din Cooly) who did so and the box, in which three Gas Lamps belonging to R. P. A. F. were found, was opened in the presence of Cpl. Qureshi R. P. A. F. Police. The accused disclosed that his companion Hukam Dad (Airman) working in R. D. S. Section made him take the Wooden Box containing 3 Gas Lamps. He (Karam Din Cooly) along with the stolen property was handed over to the Main Guard Room M. U. 101.

(5) On 15th June 1954, the men of platoon No. 4-Hazara and 4-Mardan, stationed at Technical Area, rushed to the spot and helped in extinguishing the fire which broke out in Main Store, R. P. A. F. But for the promptness of Head Constable Mir Muhammad No. 161 of platoon No. 4-Hazara, the fire would have assumed a serious position.

Inspections—The following platoons were inspected by the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Circle Inspector Drigh Road, during the year, noted against each :—

Name of the Officers	Nights	No. of visits to outposts
(1) S. A. Ghafoor Shah, Deputy Superintendent Police.. ..	24	58
(2) Mian Taj-ud-Din, Deputy Superintendent of Police ..	24	67
(3) Inspector Saifur Khan, C. I. D. Road ..	43	51
(4) Inspector Ghulam Ali Khan, Criminal Investigation Department Road.	2	4
Total ..	93	180

Besides, regular inspections of all platoons have been carried out Fortnightly surprise visits were paid to each guard and platoon both by the Deputy Superintendent Police and C. I. Drigh Road during the year, 1954. The supervision on the whole has been very satisfactory.

Accommodation—With the exception of the following platoons all the rest have been accommodated in the barracks provided by the R.P.A.F. :—

(1) Drigh Road .. .. .. 1½ platoons in tents.

(2) Dispersal Area Mauripur .. .. 1 platoon in tents.

On the suggestion of the R. P. A. F. authorities Mauripur, the Deputy Superintendent Police, Karachi, has submitted detailed proposals regarding the provision of accommodation for the Additional Police personnel posted at Mauripur and Drigh Road. The R. P. A. F. authorities are pursuing the matter, an it will take some time before the construction of the barrack is taken up.

Sports—Provision has been made at Mauripur, Drigh Road, Korangi Creek and Malir Cantonement for the Additional Police men to play Volley Ball. They are also provided with materials for indoor games. A Radio Set has also been provided for the recreation of the men. Men are encouraged to take part in Inter-Platoons Volley Ball Tournament.

Adult Education—The compaign of 'ADULT EDUCATION, has been continued throughout the year, but with little success. The reason for this is that the Platoon Commanders are themselves illiterate and the Munishis are not well educated. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi, is consulting the Education Department in this connection and hopes to submit some suitable suggestion.

Relations—Unfortunately, there was a temporary deterioration of the relations between the Additional Police and the R. P. A. F. personnel Mauripur. The brief facts of the cases are as follows :—

(*a*) On 7th October 1954, an Additional Police Sentry was assaulted by some R. P. A. F. men in the early hours of the morning when he was returning to his post after coming off duty. A joint Court of Enquiry was held and on their findings, the Airmen involved were 'reprimanded' by the Station Commander and O. C. Air Headquarters, Karachi.

(*b*) On 12th December 1954, another incident took place. It was reported that a minor son of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Additional Police, Karachi, was hit by another School boy and a Sub-Inspector of the Additional Police went out to look for this boy. The Sub-Inspector was assaulted by some R. P. A. F. men and on an alram being raised a number of Additonal Police men rushed out, resulting in a general fraces. soon after, however, the, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Additonal Poilce, Karachi also arrived and according to him, managed to disperse both the part[illegible] Later on a joint Court of Enquiry [illegible]

their finding, the persons involved in the affrary (both of the Additional Police and the R. P. A. F.) were suitably dealt with. Since then, no untoward incident has occured and the relations between the two Forces are once again cordial.

General—The platoons posted at Karachi are mainly for the protection of the Air fields and installations and therefore they have to perform static guard duties. The discretion regarding the changes of duties entirely rests with the R. P. A. F., authorities. All the Additional Police men have been doing commendably well and reports of indiscipline or lack of sense of responsibility were few and far between. The work of the Additional Police personnel has been highly appreciated by certain high officials.

32 (B) Other Temporary Police

(*a*) Other than the Provincial Additional Police the following detachments were employed during the year 1954 :—

Serial No.	——	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Ass'stant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Foot Constable
1	Wireless Guard (Peshawar Cantonment)	..	..	..	2	9
2	Temporary clerical staff for the office of of the Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. F. Province.	..	..	..	2	..
3	Guard for the Bungalows of Honourable Ministers.	..	1	..	11	51
4	State Bank of Pakistan two guards of (1-11 each).	..	..	..	2	22
5	Peshawar Municipality ..	..	..	..	1	2
6	Judicial Commissioner's Bungalow ..	..	..	..	..	4
7	Judicial Commissioner's Court Guard	..	..	..	..	4
8	Bara Canal ..	..	..	..	1	10
9	Temporary increase of Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.	..	9	..	..	..
10	Temporary Assistant Sub-Inspectors Police Station Hoti, District Mardan.	..	..	2	..	..
11	Traffic Clerk at Nowshera ..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Mobile Traffic Patrol Sub-Inspector..	..	1	..	..	..
13	Naib Courts for Hazara, Mardan and Bannu districts.	..	..	..	2	8
14	Guard for National Bank of Pakistan, Peshawar City.	..	..	..	1	5
15	Outlaw Clerks for Kohat, Bannu, Mardan and Dera Ismail Khan.	..	..	..	..	4
16	Verification Roll Clerk for Hazara district.	..	..	..	1	..
17	Guard for National Bank of Pakistan, Peshawar Cantonment.	..	..	..	2	10
18	Guard for the residence of the Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. F. Province.	..	..	..	..	4
19	For serving processes in the Kohat district.	..	..	..	..	1
20	For the recovery of Non-muslim abducted women.	..	..	..	1	..
21	National Bank of Pakistan, Abbottabad	..	..	..	1	4
22	National Bank of Pakistan, Nowshera	..	..	..	1	9
23	Guard for the protection of Railway Treasury Mardan Charsadda Railway Construction Line.	..	..	..	1	4

Serial No.	——	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Foot Constable
24	Guard for the Bungalow of Assistant Commissioner, Swabi, District Mardan	..	..	..	..	3
25	Police Guard for the Transmitting Building at Radio Pakistan, Peshawar	..	..	..	2	20
26	Receiving Centre and Studio ..	..	..	..	1	5
27	Guard for the protection of P. W. D. Officials in Kurram Garhi Div. Bannu.	..	..	..	1	13
28	Clerk for Deputy Superintendent of Police Peshawar Cantonment.	..	..	..	..	1
29	Upregarding of the post of Lines Officer P. T. S./Hangu.	..	1	..	..	..
30	Guard of the National Bank of Pakistan, Mardan.	..	..	..	1	4
31	Additional Staff for Mardan Charsada Railway Extension.	..	..	1	..	
32	Watch and Ward of the Peshawar University and Islamia College.	..	..	1	3	10
	Total ..	..	12	4	38	213

(*b*) The following additional Police was also employed in the C. I. D.:—

Serial No.	——	Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Foot Constable
1	Verification of Army Recruits	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	Aliens Branch ..	..	..	1	6	2	8	37
3	Arms Section ..	..	..	1	2	..	2	12
4	Special Corruption Investigation Staff.	1	..	1	6	..	3	9
5	Enforcement Staff ..	..	1	1	7	5	6	15
6	Staff for censoring pro-communists literature.	..	..	1	8	..	..	9
7	Foreign Section ..	1	..	1	1	1	..	21
8	Additional Enforcement Staff	..	..	..	4	3	..	13
9	Personal Orderly to the Deputy Superintendent of Police/Criminal Investigation Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Blanket provision for additional staff for the Criminal Investigation Department.	..	1	2	5	..	6	35
	Total ..	2	2	8	39	11	26	152

(*c*) In addition, the following temporary staff was employed in the Traffic Branch :—

Deputy Superintendent of Police	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Foot Constable
1	1	3	..	2	4

32. (*c*) *Women Police*—

Strength	*A. S. I.*	*H.C.*	*F. C. S.*
	1	1	4

It is gratifying to note that the object for which a section of the Women Police was enlisted has been fully achieved. Since its very start they were most usefully employed for the collection of intelligence, which led to the detection of several cases of smugling under the Opium and Prohibition Act. They were usefully employed for the location of gaming dens and as a result of information supplied by them, the dens were successfully raided and the offenders brought to book. Many Arms Act cases were detected as a result of the intelligence gained by the Women Police. They travelled in train between Peshawar and Campbellpur on duty and there is no doubt that as result of their check the smuggling of Arms, Opium and Charas has been reduced to a considerable extent. They afforded a commendable help to the Local Police in their anti-prostitution drive. The recovery of the abducted women and children were directly the result of valuable help rendered by them to the Local Police. Above all, this useful section of the Women Police led by their in telligent Assistant Sub-Inspector an the Head Constable took considerable interest in the investigation of cases and the interrogation of suspects during the year. In a large number of burglary, theft murder and attempted murder cases they rendered valuable assistance to the local Police in the investigation searches and interrogation of the women suspects.

This section remained on duty in connection with the Assembly Sessions and other officials and non-officials functions. They did valuable service during the recent bye-elections at Mardan in connexion with the maintenance of Law and Order at the Women Polling Station. They attended severa public gatherings arranged by women and assisted the regular Police in thel maintenance of Law and Order on such occasions. In addition to above duties they are daily sent out on beat duty for collecting intelligence.

33. *Proportion of Police to Area, Population and Cognizable Crime Investigated*—The proportion of Police, to area, population and cognizable crime investigated is indicated below by Districts and for the whole Province. The statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force and the population of 1951 census :—

District	Sanctioned strength	Proportion of Police to area	Proportion of Police to population	Proportion of Police to cognizable crime investigated
Hazara ..	840	1 to 3·60 ..	1 to 1019 ..	1 to 3·42
Peshawar ..	2,431	1 to ·63 ..	1 to 371 ..	1 to 4·59
Mardan ..	607	1 to 1·81 ..	1 to 979 ..	1 to 4·20
Kohat ..	816	1 to 3·30 ..	1 to 368 ..	1 to 1·81
Bannu ..	807	1 to 2·10 ..	1 to 380 ..	1 to 2·57
Dera Ismail Khan ..	759	1 to 4·60 ..	1 to 383 ..	1 to 1·12
Government Railway Police	191	1 to 1·64 ..	..	1 to ·79
N.-W. F. P. (including C. P. O., C. I. D., P. T. S. Hangu. But excluding Additional Police).	6,662	1 to 2·08 ..	1 to 488 ..	1 to 3·15

34. *Statement "E" Armament*—Submitted to the Provincial Government confidentially.

35. *Punishments*—23 Officers and 480 men were punished departmentally other wise than by dismissal during the year under report, as compared with 15 Officers and 428 men in the preceding year. 2 Officers and 99 men were dismissed during the year, as compared with 2 Officer and 88 men in 1953. 2 Officers and 13 men were punished judicially in 1954, as compared with 25 men in 1953. These figures do not include the figures of the Additional Police.

36. *Escapes and Re-captures*—During 1954 there were 8 escapes from Police custody out of which 3 were re-captured. During 1953 there were 5 escapes and all of them were subsequently re-captured.

37. *Education*—Out of the total strength of 369 Officers and 6211 men (excluding Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 366 and 2,684 as compared with 366 and 2,777 respectively in the preceding year.

The above figures exclude the Additional Police.

38. *Resignations, vacancies and recruiting*—(*a*) The number of resignations during the year under report was 70, as compared with 64 in the previous year.

The above figures exclude the Additional Police.

(*b*) The number of vacancies on 31st December 1954 was 77, as against 40 in 1953.

(*c*) There were 496 enlistments in the Regular Police during the year under report, as against 421 in the preceding year.

The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of death was 499 in 1954, as against 478 in 1953. Of these 212 retired on pension or gratuity against 161 in the preceding year.

(*d*) The following statement shows the number of Agricultural and non-agricultural, literate and illiterate men enlisted in the rank of Foot Constables during the year by Districts etc :—

District	Agri-cultural	Non-Agri-cultural	Literate	Illiterate	Total
Hazara ..	46	14	47	13	60
Peshawar ..	192	35	105	122	227
Mardan ..	50	..	38	12	50
Kohat ..	56	..	31	25	56
Bannu ..	51	2	16	37	53
Dera Ismail Khan ..	44	5	25	24	49
P. T. S./Hangu ..	1	..	1	..	1
N.-W. F. P. ..	440	56	263	233	496

The above figures do not include the Additional Police.

39. *Health*—(*a*) There were 21 deaths during the year under report including the Additional Police against 32 in the preceding year.

(*b*) Admission into Hospital fell from 38·09 in 1953 to 32·74 in the year under report. The decline in admission to Hospital in general can be attributed to the prophylactic issue of Paludrine tablets which was made to the whole Force throughout the Malarial season i.e. from 1st August, 1954 to the 30th November, 1954.

(*c*) The percentage of daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was ·78 in 1954, compared with ·96 in 1953. The number of Police Officers and men including the Additional Police admitted into Hospital in 1954 was 2,973 and the number of days spent by them was 26,096 against 31,985 by 3,445 officers and men in 1953. Days lost on account of medical leave are not included.

(*d*) 1,121 Officers and men were trained in First Aid during the year compared with 1,148 in 1953.

40. *Rewards and Honours*—(a) The following decorations were conferred on members of the Force during the year :—

QUAID-I-AZAM POLICE MEDAL

(FOR GALLANTRY)

1. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Amanullah Khan, No. 122, Hazara district.

2. Officiating Assistant Sub-Inspector Said Ali Shah, No. 373, Kohat district.

3. Gul Din Shah (deceased) Head Constable, No. 386, Bannu district.

PAKISTAN POLICE MEDAL

(FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES)

4. Khan Sher Muhammad Khan, Superintendent of Police, Mardan.

5. Rana Farzand Ali, Retired Superintendent of Police.

6. Khan Shad Muhammad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Enforcement Staff.

(FOR GALLANTRY)

7. Sub-Inspector Naubat-Khan, No. 301, Peshawar district. Also awarded a bar to the Pakistan Police Medal.

8. Officiating Sub-Inspector Umar Khan, No. 342, Bannu district

9. Officiating Assistant Sub-Inspector Suleman Khan, No. 629 Kohat district.

10. Officiating Head Constable Arzi Gul, No. 529, Additional Police, Bannu district.

11. Foot Constable Dilawar Shah, No. 176, Hazara district.

12. Sub-Inspector Abdur Rashid Khan, No. 17, Bannu district.

(b) 262 Officers including some pensioners were awarded Coronation Medals.

(c) A sum of Rs. 24,371 was rewarded to 1703 Police Officers and men including those serving in the Additional Police during the year under report compared with Rs. 20,470 to 1,749 in 1953.

41. *Buildings*—(a) The following major works were sanctioned for execution during the financial year 1954-55 :—

(1) Electrification of Police non-residentials buildings. Rs. 12,745.

(2) Police Post Peshawar University .. Rs. 74,600. Out of this Rs. 24,600 were contributed by the Provincial Government and Rs. 50,000 by the University.

(3) Police Post Warsak .. Rs. 71,100. The entire cost is to be met from the Scheme Fund.

(b) The statement given below indicates the position as regards the provision of rent free family Quarters or of house rent allowance in lieu thereof :—

District	Upper Subordinate				Lower Subordinates			
	Actual No.	Rent Free Quarters	House-rent Allowance	Percentage of 3 and 4 to 2	Actual No.	Rent free Quarters	House-rent Allowance.	Percentage of 7 and 8 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazara ..	58	17	20	63·79	779	12	20	4·10
Peshawar ..	94	19	37	59·57	2285	99	78	7·74
Mardan ..	43	29	9	88·37	561	36	23	10·51
Kohat ..	40	11	15	65	773	49	17	8·53
Bannu ..	44	13	12	56·81	760	27	19	6·05
Dera Ismail Khan ..	33	4	11	45·45	718	27	25	7·24
P.T.S.,/Hangu ..	11	11	..	100%	74	15	3	24·32
N.-W. F. P. Railway Police ..	8	8	..	100%	181	28	8	19·88
C. I. D. ..	29	..	22	75·86	57	..	32	56·14
C. P. O. ..	9	3	6	100%	23	1	14	65·21
N.-W. F. P. ..	369	115	132	66·93	6,211	294	239	8·58

42. *General Provident Fund*—The amounts subscribed towards the General Provident Fund by the Officers and men during the year under report are described by the districts as follows :—

Serial No.	District	Amounts subscribed	Total No. of Officers and men who subscribed
		Rs.	
1	Peshawar	1,54,056	2,590
2	Mardan	43,700	576
3	Hazara	67,259	841
4	Kohat	52,175	822
5	Bannu	5,038	734
6	Dera Ismail Khan	46,693	762
7	N.-W. F. P., Government Railway Police	14,156	198
8	P. T. S. Hangu	811	86
9	C. P. O.	12,348	37
10	C. I. D.	42,024	296
	Total	4,38,260	6,942

The proportion of subscribers to the actual strength was cent per-cent.

43. *Concluding Remarks*—As already stated in the beginning of this report there has been an appreciable fall in crime during the year, which goes much to the credit of the Police.

Intensive and extensive patrolling was carried out by the Police which resulted in the protection of roads and safe guard from high way robberies.

The Gazetted Officers supervised the working of their subordinate staff effectively by extensively touring in the villages in their jurisdiction and inspecting Police Stations and Posts. They took personal interest in the investigation of more serious crime and were readily on the spot whenever necessity arose.

The Province was visited during the year under review by several V. I. Ps. and in particular had the honour of being visited by their Majesties the Kings of Iraq and Saudi Arabia. On all these occasions adequate Police arrangements were made which imposed considerable strain on the force. The heavy duties thus occasioned were cheerfully borne and efficiently performed by all ranks.

All ranks performed their duties exceedingly well and it is difficult to signgle out any individual for special mention.

The following Gazetted Officers held charge of their various Offices most efficiently :—

1.	Mian Bashir Ahmad Khan ..	Assistant to the Inspector-General, of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, N.-W. F. Province.
2.	Khan Khushdil Khan ..	Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.
3.	Khan Shahab-ud-Din, Khan ..	Superintendent of Police, Hazara.
4.	Chaudhri Abbas Ali ..	Superintendent of Police, Security, Criminal Investigation Department, N.-W. F. Province.
5.	Arbab Mukhtar Ahmad Khan	Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismail Khan.
6.	Mian Taj-ud-Din ..	Superintendent, Central Police Office, Peshawar.
7.	Abdul Ghani Khan ..	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic, N.-W. F. P.
8.	Habib-ur-Rahman Khan ..	Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Peshawar
9.	Mushtaq Ali Shah ..	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, N.-W. F. Province.
10	Abdul Mastan Khan ..	Director, Forensic Science Laboratory, Criminal Investigation Department, N.-W. F. Province.
11.	Mr. Muhammad Yousaf Orakzai, P. S. P.	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Peshawar City

The Superintendents of Police, have brought the following specially to notice for devoted service throughout the year 1954 :—

PESHAWAR

1. Inspector Muhammad Jan, Provincial No. 2, Head Clerk.
2. Officiating Inspector Aziz Khan, No. 314, Reserve Inspector.
3. Officiating Inspector Faqir Muhammad Khan, No. 21, Prosecuting Inspector.
4. Sub-Inspector Naubat Khan, No. 301, S. H. O. West Canton-ment.

. Officiating Sub-Inspector Gul Said, No. 199, S. H. O., Batagram.
6. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Rafiq, No. 319, Steno to Senior Superintendent of Police.
7. Officiating Assistant Sub-Inspector Ghulam Haider, No. 463 Incharge Police Post, Akbarpura.
8. Assistant Sub-Inspector Miss Humayun Qazi, No. 75. Incharge Women Police.

MARDAN

1. Prosecuting Inspector Agha Abdul Ghafar, Provincial No. 187.
2. Sub-Inspector Qamar Gul Khan, No. 141.
3. Officiating Sub-Insptor Muhammadullah Khan, No. 293.

HAZARA

1. Inspector Shah Sowar Khan, District Inspector.
2. Haji Abdur Rahman Khan, Prosecuting Inspector.
3. Muhammad Urfan Khan, Inspector Additional Police.
4. Sub-Inspector Badi-uz-Zaman Khan, Head Clerk.
5. Sub-Inspector Amanullah Khan, Lines Officer.
6. Assistant Sub-Inspector Muhammad Yaqub Khan, No. 129.

KOHAT

1. Officiating Inspector Sher Bahadur Khan, No. 216, Prosecuting Inspector.
2. Sub-Inspector Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, No. 46, Head Clerk
3. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Usman Jan Khan, No. 362.
4. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Usman Khan, Khattak, No. 26.
5. Sub-Inspector Zahid Ali Khan, No. 210.
6. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Yunas Khan, No. 250.
7. Sub-Inspector Fazal Karim Khan, No. 217.
8. Sub-Inspector Sultan Muhammad Khan, No. 8, Pay Officer.
9. Officiating Sun-Inspector Abdur Rashid Khan, No. 228.

BANNU

1. Haji Muhammad Atal Khan, No. 348, Prosecuting Inspector.
2. Inspector Id Bad Shah, No. 144.
3. Arbab Muhammad Salim Khan, No. 296, District Inspector.
4. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Shah Dad Khan, No. 298.
5. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Amir Zaman Khan, No. 365.
6. Sub-Inspector Fazal Haq, No. 219, Head Clerk.
7. Sub-Inspector Gul Rasul Khan, No. 154, S. H. O., Tajori.
8. Sub-Inspector Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, No. 282 S. H. O. Lakhi.
9. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Khan, No. 40, S. H. O., Mirian.
10. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Moin-ud-Din Khan, No. 139.
11. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Mirza Ahmad Khan, No. 7.
12. Officiating Sub-Inspector Abdus Sattar Khan, No. 90, Pay Officer.
13. Sub-Inspector Shahdula Khan, No. 209, S. H. O., Mandan.
14. Sub-Inspector Sher Muhammad Khan, No. 124, S. H. O., Cantonment
15. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Khan, No. 164, S. H. O., Pezu.
16. Sub-Inspector Abdus-Samad Khan, No. 57, Lines Officer.
17. Tassaduq Hussain Shah, No. 128, S. H. O., Saddar.
18. Sub-Inspector Noor Muhammad Khan, No. 338, S. H. O., Lakki.
19. Sub-Inspector Nizam Din Khan, No. 114, S. H. O., Tajori.

20. Assistant Sub-Inspector Mir Qalam Khan, No. 365.

21. Assistant Sub-Inspector Abdur Rahim Khan, No. 533, Reader to S. P. Bannu.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN

1. Abdul Qayum Khan, Provincial No. 360, Prosecuting Inspector.
2. Shah Baz Khan, No. 123, Headquarters Inspector.
3. Sub-Inspector Attiq-ur-Rahman, No. 127, Head Clerk.
4. Sub-Inspector Azim Khan, No. 67.
5. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Hussain, No. 108.
6. Officiating Sub-Inspector Attaullah Khan, No. 201.
7. Assistant Sub-Inspector Rahim Dad, No. 274.
8. Officiating Assistant Sub-Inspector Illahi Bakhsh, No. 319.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE

1. Inspector Sher Din Khan, No. 163.
2. Sub-Inspector Qazi Ahmad Gul, No. 62, S. H. O., Government Railway Police Station, Peshawar City.
3. Officiating Sub-Inspector Fazal Qadar, No. 190, Head Clerk.
4. Sub-Inspector Sultan Hussain.
5. Assistant Sub-Inspector Mahmood Shah, No. 29, Lines Officer

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, HANGU

1. Officiating Inspector Abdul Jalil, No. 230.
2. Officiating Inspector Aftab Ali Shah, No. 234.
3. Officiating Inspector Ain ul Haq, No. 316.

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE

1. Inspector Wilayat Hussain Shah, No. 361.
2. Inspector Abdul Hamid Khan, No. 286.
3. Inspector Gulzar Khan, No. 177.
4. Sub-Inspector Nazir Ahmad, No. 125.
5. Sub-Inspector Fazal Haq, No. 176.
6. Sub-Inspector Mahfooz Shah, No. 49.
7. Sub-Inspector Inayat Ali, No. 25.
8. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Yusaf, No. 198.
9. Officiating Sub-Inspector Khawaja Muhammad, No. 1.
10. Officiating Sub-Inspector Muhammad Aslam, No. 14-AP.
11. Officiating Sub-Inspector Abdur Rahim, No. 14.

ADDITIONAL POLICE

1. Inspector Mubarak Hussain, No. 172.
2. Officiating Inspector Muhammad Yusaf, Khan, No. 148.
3. Officiating Sub-Inspector Fida Muhammad Khan, No. 74-AP.

A. B. AWAN

Inspector-General, of Police, North-West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT A (Part I)

for 1954.

N.-W. F. P.

Date of despatch.................

Date of receipt................

POLICE DEPARTMENT — STATEMENT A — N.-W. F[...]

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954

Part I—RETURN OF CASES

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES: Convicted	TRUE CASES: Discharged or acquitted	TRUE CASES: Not detected or apprehended	TRUE CASES: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	REMA[RKS]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code.																
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(a)	120-B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	161/116 ..		6	9	..	15	..	1	9	2	2	1	5	..	..	5	
		Total ..	6	10	..	16	..	1	9	3	2	1	6	..	..	6	
	Class I—Offences against the state, public tranquillity, safety and Justice																
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	9	12	..	21	1	2	6	7	3	2	12	1	..	13	
7	212 to 216, 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	5	15	..	20	1	5	5	5	4	..	9	..	..	9	
8	224, 225, 225-B, 226, 213 and 215.	Other offences against public justice ..	13	23	..	36	1	1	9	17	3	5	25	3	3	28	
9	143 to 153, 167, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	52	45	..	97	6	15	32	11	33	..	44	13	3	57	
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	14	13	..	27	1	2	13	5	4	2	11	26	19	37	
		Total ..	93	112	..	205	10	25	67	47	47	9	103	43	25	146	
	Class II—Serious offences against the person																
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	454	617	..	1,071	5	9	498	290	162	107	559	..	..	559	
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	315	898	..	1,213	94	82	479	202	279	77	558	3	..	561	
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	21	31	..	52	2	1	5	38	5	1	44	..	..	44	
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband	11	42	..	53	2	10	18	13	8	2	23	..	..	23	
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	24	69	..	93	9	2	34	33	13	2	48	..	..	48	
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	39	..	43	2	1	13	3	1	23	27	2	..	29	
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	6	31	..	37	2	2	16	10	11	6	17	..	..	17	
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	103	352	..	455	10	15	89	125	212	4	341	96	34	437	
19	328 .	Administering stupifying drug to cause hurt	2	9	..	11	2	..	6	1	..	2	3	2	1	5	
20	327,330 324 ..	Hurt	186	576	..	.762	30	36	116	172	398	10	580	94	39	674	
21	363 to 369 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for Prostitution and dealing in slaves.	116	221	..	337	28	37	133	57	61	21	139	14	3	153	
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
22-a	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	23	44	..	67	1	9	27	15	14	1	30	6	..	36	
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	27	..	41	2	6	8	15	10	..	25	7	2	32	
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	89	202	..	291	19	16	68	97	67	24	188	7	3	195	
24(a)	497/498 ..		56	109	..	165	4	13	67	29	44	8	81	26	1	107	
		Total ..	1,426	3,267	..	4,693	213	239	1,577	1,100	1,275	289	2,664	257	83	2,921	
		Total of classes I and II—Carried over ..	1,525	3,389	..	4,914	223	263	1,653	1,150	1,324	299	2,773	300	108	3,073	

Column 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
Column 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
Column 15—Enter only cas[illegible] by Magistrates.

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954

N.-W.F.P.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Part I—RETURN OF CASES—*concld.*

[S]erial [N]o.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Total of classes I and II—Brought forward	1,525	3,389	..	4,914	223	265	1,653	1,150	1,324	299	2,773	300	108	3,073	
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code																
	Class III Serious offences against persons and property, or against property only.																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti, dakaiti with murder, and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	12	19	..	31	1	1	14	2	7	6	15		..	15	
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ..	Robbery	51	113	..	164	17	19	47	21	25	35	81	2	..	83	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	53	123	..	176	9	9	59	5	26	68	99	104	8	203	
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	10	34	..	44	5	8	11	9	8	3	20	6	1	26	
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	291	790	..	1,081	56	61	319	124	88	433	645	18	1	663	
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaitis, robbers and thieves.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
		Total ..	417	1,080	..	1,497	88	98	450	162	154	545	861	130	10	991	
	Class IV—Minor offences against person.																
31	41 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	12	28	..	40	3	4	19	6	8	..	14	47	6	61	
32	336, 337 ..	Rash, act, causing hurt or endangering life	33	109	..	142	3	13	56	27	31	12	70	..	..	70	
		Total ..	45	137	..	182	6	17	75	33	39	12	84	47	6	131	
	Class V—Minor offences against the property.																
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ..	42	111	..	153	9	17	58	19	19	31	69	..	..	69	
		Theft { ordinary ..	389	1,151	..	1,540	67	94	420	313	130	516	959	121	41	1,080	
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	144	187	..	331	7	15	187	51	28	43	122	205	19	327	
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	99	188	..	287	1	7	60	195	23	1	219	7	..	226	
36	419 and 420 ..	Cheating	57	88	..	145	6	9	77	22	14	17	53	59	11	112	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	34	78	..	112	9	10	44	19	30	..	49	723	107	772	
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	91	10	91	
		Total ..	765	1,803	..	2,568	99	152	846	619	244	608	1,471	1,206	188	2,677	
		Grand Total (Classes I to V) ..	2,752	6,409	..	9,161	416	532	3,024	1,964	1,761	1,464	5,189	1,683	312	6,872	

Column 4—This should include all cases regarding ... which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
Column 8—Ente... deliberately false.
... Magistrates.

STATEMENT AA (Part I)

for 1954

N.-W.F.P.

Date of despatch..................

Date of receipt....................

STATEMENT A-A

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Part I—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES: Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (column 6+11+21+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's ending in cases conviction	Magistrate's 15 cases ending in conviction. Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code.	Total of classes I to V—Brought forward	2,752	6,409	..	9,161	416	532	3,024	1,964	1,761	1,464	5,189	1,683	312	6,872	
	Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.																
1	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion	5	24	..	29	2	8	6	7	6	..	13	4	..	17	
2	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Section 34 of Act V of 1961 and nuisances punishable under Local Laws.	Public nuisances	6,204	12,551	..	18,755	11	10	8,099	9,108	1,526	1	10,635	3	..	10,638	
3	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	946	4,637	..	5,583	43	61	1,388	3,724	325	42	4,091	..	..	4,091	
4	..	3 Public Safety Act ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
5	..	506/507	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	
		Total ..	7,157	17,213	..	24,370	56	79	9,493	12,841	1,858	43	14,742	7	..	14,749	
		Grand Total (Classes I to VI) ..	9,909	23,622	..	33,531	472	611	12,517	14,805	3,619	1,507	19,931	1,690	312	21,621	

Column 4 ... regarding ... to be ...

which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
deliberately false.
Magistrates.

STATEMENT A (Part II)

for 1954

N.-W. F. P.

Date of despatch................

Date of receipt................

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 69 Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code														
1	115, 117, 118 and 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
1-(a)	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	12	..	..	9	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	161/116		6	10	1	..	7	3	4	..	8	..	..	..	..
		Total	6	22	1	..	16	7	9	3	8	..	..	..	
	Class I—Offences against the state, public tranquillity, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	..	5	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes	5	16	..	..	20	9	11	..	1	1	..	1	
7	212 to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	5	27	..	..	27	11	16	..	5	..	..	..	
8	224, 225, 225-B, 226, 213 and 215.	Other offences against pbulic justice	3	51	2	..	44	35	9	6	5	3	3	..	
9	143 to 153, 167, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	133	366	..	..	440	62	378	..	59	31	12	19	
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	6	11	..	..	11	5	6	..	6	31	23	8	
		Total	152	478	2	..	545	124	421	6	80	66	38	28	
	Class II—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303	Murder	578	1,341	2	..	1,258	487	771	48	635	..	..	..	
12	307	Attempts at murder	307	1,297	24	..	1,203	290	913	15	367	7	..	2	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	19	63	2	..	73	42	31	.	7	..	..	..	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	5	49	1	..	44	13	31	..	9	.	.	..	
15	377	Unnatural offence	8	77	..	..	64	41	23	1	20	..	..	..	
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	59	..	..	58	25	33	1	2	2	..	2	
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	4	185	..	..	179	62	117	..	10	80	8	72	
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	86	508	3	..	492	119	373	3	99	51	36	15	
19	328	Administering stupifying drug to cause hurt	..	6	..	..	3	1	2	.	3	4	3	1	
20	327, 330, 324	Hurt	179	958	7	..	1,032	215	817	2	97	168	55	103	
21	363 te 369, 372, 373 and 371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for Prostitution and dealing in slaves.	131	619	9	..	548	158	390	11	192	48	9	39	
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	1	..	..	1	.	1	.	..	..	..	.	
22-a	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	29	101	..	.	93	33	60	.	37	12	..	12	
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrong fully confine.	12	40	..	.	46	17	29	.	6	12	2	10	
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	42	194	..	..	193	106	87	..	43	12	3	9	
24(a)	..	497/498	90	267	8	..	234	52	182	7	110	47	23	24	
		Total	1,492	5,765	56	..	5,521	1,661	38,60	88	1,637	443	139	289	
		Total of classes I and II—Carried over	1,650	6,265	59	..	6,082	1,792	4,-90	97	1,725	509	177	317	

Column 13 to 15— Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Part II—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES—concld.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under Section 169 Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of years	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code	Total of classes I and II—Brought forward ..	1,650	6,265	59		6,082	1,792	4,290	97	1,725	509	177	317	
	Class III—Serious offences against persons and property, or against property only.														
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dakaiti, dakaiti with murder, and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	10	62	4	..	52	2	50	..	16	..	..	..	
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ..	Robbery	52	164	1	..	142	36	106	..	73	6	..	6	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	30	86	1	..	75	11	64	..	40	328	10	306	
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing poisoning or maiming any animal	8	44	2	..	44	10	34	3	3	11	2	9	
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	208	569	26	..	526	168	358	7	223	46	7	39	
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaitis, robbers and thieves.	..	3	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	308	928	34	..	842	228	614	10	355	391	19	360	
	Class IV—Minor offences against person.														
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	4	65	6	..	46	10	36	..	17	165	11	153	
32	336, 337 ..	Rush act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	8	59	..	..	63	27	36	..	4	..	..	..	
		Total ..	12	124	6	..	109	37	72	..	21	165	11	153	
	Class V—Minor offences against the property.														
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. .. of cattle ..	30	103	8	..	84	35	49	1	41	..	..	..	
		Theft ordinary ..	164	806	18	..	726	396	330	8	218	316	76	240	
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	58	142	7	..	108	49	59	8	80	261	44	215	
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	97	345	7	..	374	249	125	2	60	48	..	48	
36	419 and 420 ..	Cheating	27	71	1	..	60	25	35	1	37	1,049	50	999	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	38	161	..	..	135	28	107	..	64	921	300	616	
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	13	263	
		Total ..	414	1,628	41	..	1,487	782	705	20	500	2,871	483	2,381	
		Grand Total (Classes I to V) ..	2,384	8,945	140	..	8,520	2,839	5,681	127	2,601	3,936	690	3,211	

Dated.................... }
The................195 }

Column 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

STATEMENT AA (Part II)

for 1955

N.-W. F. F.

Date of despatch ....

Date of receipt ....

STATEMENT AA

LICE DEPARTMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases—*concld.*

ial o.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 69 Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code	Total Classes I to V—Brought forward ..	2,384	8,945	140		8,520	2,839	5,681	127	2,601	3,936	690	3,211	
	Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.														
1	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion	1	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	16	..	16	
2	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under Local Laws.	Public nuisances	599	9,707	1	..	10,081	8,687	1,394	..	224	17	..	17	
3	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,111	6,037	23	..	5,971	4,998	973	..	1,154	..	..	..	
4	..	Three Public Safety Act	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	506/507	..	4	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	1,711	15,753	24	..	16,062	13,691	2,371	..	1,378	33	..	33	
		Grand Total (Classes I to VI) ..	4,095	24,698	164	..	24,582	16,530	8,052	127	3,979	3,969	690	3,244	

STATEMENT B (PART I)

FOR 1954

N.-W. F. P.

Date of despatch...............

Date of receipt..................

POLICE DEPARTMENT

N.-W F.-P..........

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 19

Part I—Return of Cases

Serial No.	Law		Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charge were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 148, 259, 333, 345, and 349 C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Discharge or acquittal	Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases revised on appeal or revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Class—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.											
2	121 to 140, 595	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225a, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	97	451	548	..	9	246	230	63	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 229	Offences by public servants	2	17	19	..	1	7	9	2	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deed and disposition of property.	23	254	277	..	..	183	62	32	..	..	..
7	465 to 477a	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government permissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	2	4	6	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 488	Making or using false trade-marks	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10	149, 153a to 156, 160	Rioting unlawful assembly, affray	3	72	75	..	..	6	69	..	..	..	..
		Total	127	800	927	..	10	447	372	98	..	..	..
		Class II—Serious offences against the person.											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-a	376	Rape by the husband	3	3	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
		Total	4	3	7	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
		Class III—Serious offences against the property.											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	2	11	13	..	2	8	..	3	..	..	..
		Total	2	11	13	..	2	8	..	3	..	..	..
		Class IV—Minor offences against the property.											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	6	26	32	..	9	20	2	1	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	8	131	139	..	14	98	14	13	..	..	..
16	334	Hurt or grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	107	929	1,036	7	220	566	162	81	..	..	..
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Total	121	1,089	1,210	7	244	685	178	96	..	..	..

OLICE DEPARTMEANT. N.-W.F.P. ....

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Part II—RETURN OF CASES

rial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Section 247, 148, 259, 333, 345, and 349 C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class V—Minor Offences against Property.												
19	417 and 418 ..	Cheating	1	45	46	..	11	25	3	7	..	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	72	82	2	5	55	4	16	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	37	111	148	3	10	106	4	25	..	..	..
		Total	48	228	276	5	26	186	11	48	..	..	..
		Total of preceding clasifications I to V	302	2,131	2,433	12	282	1,330	564	245	..	..	..
	Class VI—Other Offences not sepcified above												
2	295-A, 298 ..	Offences against religion	8	3	11	..	..	8	2	1	..	..	..
3	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
4	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage	30	123	153	1	4	105	31	12	..	..	..
5	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	4	21	25	2	2	13	1	7	..	..	..
	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	16	160	176	..	11	133	9	23	..	..	..
	171 to 276, 278, 287, 284, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisance	..	58	58	..	..	26	32	..	..	..	..
	391-a ..	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cases under Chapter VIII (a) Cr. P. C. C. P. C./106/	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	81	81	..	1	55	23	2	..	..	..
	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C./133 Cr. P. C.	Public nuisance	..	..	..	..	4	61	7	1	..	..	..
	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C./145 Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	6	67	73	..	..	269	37	19	..	..	..
	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C./ 448 Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	2	323	325	..	5	298	65	24	..	..	..
	Cases U/Ss. 109/110 Cr. P. C. ..		14	378	392	..	..	146	107	3	..	..	..
		Total	108	1,447	1,555	3	27	1,119	314	92	..	..	..
	Offences under the Special or Local laws not cognizable by the Police.		101	37,287	37,388	5	1,727	8,077	27,107	472	..	..	..
		Total of Class VI	209	38,734	38,943	8	1,754	9,196	27,421	564	..	..	..
		Grand total	511	40,865	41,376	20	2,036	10,526	27,985	809	..	..	..

The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

1.......................................

..................................195 .

STATEMENT B—(PART II)

FOR 1954

N.-W. F. P.

Date of despatch ____________

Date of receipt ____________

STATEMENT B.

OLICE DEPARTMENT. N.W.F.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases

erial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under-trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trail	Persons: Acquitted or discharged	Persons: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process is issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column II convicted of cognizable off nces	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14
1	115	Abettment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	114	548	99	..	761	..	359	304	.	88	10	..	.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 220	Offences by public servants	2	19	5	.	26	.	9	10	.	5	2	.	.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421, to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deed and disposition of property.	30	446	26	..	502	..	382	59	..	61	..	..	.
7	465 to 477a	Foregery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	2	23	2	..	27	..	23	4	..	..	..	.	.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	2	.	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	.
9	482 to 488	Making or using false trade-marks	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	.	.	.
0	149, 153a to 166, 160	Rioting unlawful assembly, affray	5	117	26	.	148	..	15	133	..	..	.	..	.
		Total	153	1,156	158	..	1,467	..	788	512	..	155	12	.	.
		Class II—Serious offences against the persons.													
1	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	..	..	.	1	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	.
2	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
	376	Rape by the husband	3	5	2	..	10	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	.
		Total	4	5	2	..	11	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	.
		Class III—Serious offences against the property.													
3	384 to 389	Extortion	5	22	1	..	28	..	20	1	..	5	2	..	.
		Total	5	22	1	..	28	..	20	1	..	5	2	..	.
		Class IV—Minor offences against the property.													
4	345	Wrongful confinement	8	48	19	..	75	..	44	4	..	2	25	..	.
5	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	10	271	34	..	315	..	209	21	..	52	33	.	.
6	334	Hurt or grave or sudden provocation	3	45	.	.	48	..	39	2	.	7	.	..	.
7	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	189	1,203	160	.	1,552	.	830	164	..	166	392	.	.
8	374	Compulsory labour	26	399	87	..	512	34	340	89	.	33	16	.	.
		Total	236	1,966	300	..	2,502	34	1,462	280	..	260	466	.	.

OLICE DEPARTMENT — STATEMENT B. — N.-W. F. I

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Part II—Return of Persons Concerned in Case

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
		Class V—Minor Offences Against Property.													
19	417 and 418	Cheating	2	65	11	..	78	..	57	5	..	8	8	..	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	19	105	18	..	142	6	100	9	..	21	6	..	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	132	394	67	..	593	10	455	16	..	90	32	..	
		Total	153	564	96	..	813	16	602	30	..	119	46 ..	..	
		Total of preceding classifications I to V	551	3,713	557	..	4,821	50	2,880	826	..	539	526 ..	..	
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.													
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	11	8	..	..	19	..	14	4	..	1	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	19	1	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	86	328	22	..	436	3	313	70	..	37	13	..	..
25	500 to 502	Defamation	9	46	2	..	57	5	38	1	..	11	2	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	25	370	13	.	408	..	337	7	..	55	9	..	..
27	171 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisance	..	103	5	..	108	..	55	33	.	2	18	.	..
28	391-a	Keeping a lottery office	..	9	..	..	9	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C./106, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	5	541	1	..	547	..	394	145	..	7	1	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C./133 Cr. P. C.	Public nuisance	8	552	..	..	560	..	475	59	..	22	4	.	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C./145, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	11	417	..	..	428	..	290	105	..	33	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. 448/Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	3	219	..	..	222	..	193	20	..	9	..	..	..
a)	Cases u/Ss. 109/110, Cr. P. C.		23	233	..	..	256	..	146	107	..	3	..	..	..
		Total	200	2,827	43	..	3,070	8	2,281	554	..	180	47 ..	..	
	Offences under the Special or Local laws not cognizable by the Police.		217	22,633	28,753	..	51,603	18	15,288	34,904	..	1,173	220 ..	..	
		Total of class VI	417	25,460	28,796	..	54,673	26	17,569	35,458	..	1,353	267 ..	..	
		Grand Total	968	29,173	29,353	..	59,494	76	20,449	36,284	..	1,892	793 ..	..	

ted ....

The total in ... th

The total of Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11

STATEMENT C

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Offence (a)	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen (b)	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property Stolen	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—COGNIZABLE							
1. Theft .. (a) In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house breaking.	705	100	14·18	2,44,173	11,341	4·64	
(b) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	106	221	208·49	20,124	34,876	173·30	
(c) Other thefts	1,147	311	27·11	3,14,749	48,515	15·41	
2. Robbery .. (a) Dacoity	14	1	7·14	12,521	8,000	63·89	
(b) Other robbery ..	97	16	16·49	34,040	5,802	17·04	
3. Criminal breach of trust	78	23	29·48	27,663	4,671	16·88	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent.	70	11	15·71	1,89,551	14,199	7·49	
Total ..	2,217	683	30·80	8,42,821	1,27,404	15·11	
B—NON-COGNIZABLE							
5. Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Criminal misappropriation	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(*a*) The occurrence of one of the offences mentioned in column I is necessary to constitute the property "stolen property" Section 410 Pakistan Penal Code. Each entry should be made against the offence by which the property became stolen property. Additions can be made in column I if it is found necessary to show any property which is not strictly "stolen property" under the Pakistan Penal Code.

(*b*) the value entered should ordinarily by that reported by the complainant but the opinion of a court if express should be followed. Value estimated by a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate may be entered instead of that reported if though advisble in any particular case and the actual value should be entered in both columns 5 and 6 when specific property is recovered.

(*c*) The latter part of the statement (*viz* under B—Non-cognizable) should be prepared in the Magistrate's office and furnished complete to the Police.

Dated ....
The ....

APPENDIX 'A'

DETAIL OF SUCCESSES ACHIEVED BY THE ADDITIONAL POLICE AND SPECIAL POLICE LEVIES

Section of Law	No. of persons arrested	Name of Articles Recovered	Remarks
107/151 Cr. P. C.	13		
302 P. P. C. /34	1		
324/34 P. P. C.	3		
302 P. P. C	10	Knife.	
109 Cr .P .C.	11		
110 P. P. C.	1		
13 G. Act.	114	Rs. 316/4/3 with gambling instrument.	
307/19 A. A.	7	Two Country-made .303 bore Pistols 1, rifle, 1 dagger, 12 cartridges and 1 empty cartridge.	
392 P. P. C.	2	Four donkeys, 20 Catridges and 2 Daggers.	
9 Opium Act	9	Eleven and half tolas.	
19 A. Act	92	(1) Rifles 42	
		(2) Shot-guns 45	
		(3) Revolvers 20	
		(4) Pistols 2	
		(5) .303 bore Country-made Pistols .. 5	
		(6) Seven MM. Rifles 1	with 43 cartridges.
		(7) M.H. Rifles 1	with 4 cartridges.
		(8) .303 bore cartridges 1291	
		(9) Miss .303 bore cartridges .. 30	
		(10) Empty .303 bore cartridges .. 62	
		(11) .12 bore cartridges 271	
		(12) .12 bore empty cartr idges .. 23	
		(13) Revolver rounds 72	
		(14) Empty Revlover rounds .. 2	
		(15) P istol rounds 7	
		(16) Sword 1	
		(17) Daggers 18	
		(18) Pul through 1	
		(19) Charger 3	
		(20) Bandolier 2	
379/411 P. P. C.	9	Eight wooden flates of bridges, 2 bullocks, 2 cows, one camel. One Hercules cycle and Rs. 10/14/..	
7 Foodgrain Act	1	42 Mds. wheat and 19 Mds. and 14 seers Gram.	
M. V. Act	7		
Mazri Act	4	Ban .. .. .. 3 Ass load.	
		Mazri .. .. .. 13 Ass Load.	
4 Prob. Act	7	7 Seers. 34½ Tolas and 5 Mashas Charas.	
29 Sarhadi	2	One .303 bore Rifle one Shot-gun with 28 and 16 cartr idges.	
379/24 P. P. C.			

APPENDIX 'A'—concld.

Section of law	No. of persons arrested	Name of Articles recovered	Remarks
307/448/149 P. P. C.	4		
307/395 P. P. C.	15		
376/363/366/307/P. P. C.	22		
394 P. P. C.	25	Rs. 200.	
307 P. P. C.	1		
5 Trees Act	4		
307 P. P. C./34	6	One Shot-gun with 4 cartridges.	
451 P. P. C.	1		
420 P. P. C.	3	One sheet of Rs. 60 only.	
130 Rly Act	5		
4/9 Opium Act	2	18 seers, 2 chtks, "Bhang", 25 seers Opium and 2 seers 11 Chtks and 2½ tola Charas.	
302/307/34/19 A.A.	2	One Rifle and 15 Cartridges.	
354/379/411 P. P. C.	2		
307/148	20	Four Rifles.	
302/344 P. P. C.	1		
302 P. P. C./19 A. Act	1	One Rifle @ 4 Cartridges.	
19/A. Act/ 415 Explosive Act		2 pieces of 16,000 latha, 25.303 bore cartridges one hand-grenade.	
379 P. P. C.	3		
Miscellaneous	2		

APPENDIX "B"

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE BY THE DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1954

District	Number at the beginning of the year	Added during the year	Arrested or surrendered during the year	Removed during the year	Balance at the end of the year
PESHAWAR					
(1) Outlaws	30	2	2	..	30
(2) Proclaimed Offenders	373	102	42	43	390
(3) Tribal Offenders	149	1	1	5	144
(4) Fore ign Offenders	95	4	4	6	89
Total ..	647	109	49	54	653
MARDAN					
(1) Outlaws	60	..	..	..	60
(2) Proclaimed Offenders	177	..	7	4	166
(3) Tribal Offenders	207	..	..	5	202
(4) Foreign Offenders	11	..	1	..	10
Total ..	455	..	8	9	438
HAZARA					
(1) Outlaws	12	..	1	..	11
(2) Proclaimed Offenders	132	42	11	19	144
(3) Tribal Offenders	90	16	..	1	105
(4) Foreign Offenders	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	234	58	12	20	260
KOHAT					
(1) Outlaws	46	..	6	4	36
(2) Prolcaimed Offenders	93	20	7	6	100
(3) Tribal Offenders	69	12	1	1	79
(4) Foreign Offenders	7	..	..	..	7
Total ..	215	32	14	11	222
BANNU					
(1) Outlaws	21	12	2	8	23
(2) Proclaimed Offenders	202	15	6	33	178
(3) Tribal Offenders	42	4	..	2	44
(4) Foreign Offenders	6	..	..	..	6
Total ..	271	31	8	43	251
D. I. KHAN					
(1) Outlaws	10	3	1	2	10
(2) Proclaimed Offenders	49	31	15	9	56
(3) Tribal Offenders	41	1	..	2	40
(4) Foreign Offenders	15	..	1	..	14
Total ..	115	35	17	13	120
N.-W.F.P.					
(1) Outlaws	179	17	12	14	170
(2) Proclaimed Offenders	1,026	210	88	114	1,034
(3) Tribal Offenders	598	34	2	16	614
(4) Foreign Offenders	134	4	6	6	126
Total ..	1,937	265	108	150	1,944

APPENDIX "C"

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER CHAPTER VIII OF THE CR. P. C. BY DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1954 AND 1953

District	1954					1953				
	106	107	109	110	107/151	106	107	109	110	107/151
PESHAWAR										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	..	13,320	421	250	..	..	12,586	564	255	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security	..	4,597	103	61	..	..	5,753	223	77	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	4,597	103	61	..	..	5,753	223	77	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	653	34	47	..	..	454	61	37	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1	..	34.51	24.46	24.4	..	..	45.7	93.5	30.1	..
(6) Number of persons arrested u/ss 107/151, Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	13,320	..	..	..	..	12,586
MARDAN										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	3	9,919	366	281	..	..	5,453	126	127	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	4,190	78	56	..	..	3,387	22	55	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	4,190	78	56	..	..	3,387	22	55	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	3	1,309	119	100	..	..	2,066	104	72	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1	..	42.24	21.31	19.92	..	..	62.1	17.4	43.3	..
(6) Number of persons arrested u/ss 107/151, Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	7,853	..	..	..	..	3,975
HAZARA										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	..	6,324	213	159	..	..	6,066	460	306	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	1,823	57	50	..	..	2,001	39	75	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	1,797	47	22	..	..	2,001	36	53	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	1,610	46	73	..	..	2,074	73	128	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1	..	28.82	26.76	31.44	..	..	32.98	8.47	24.5	..
(6) Number of persons arrested u/ss. 107/151, Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	6,141	..	..	..	..	6,115
KOHAT										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	..	6,432	118	71	..	..	2,971	117	74	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	3,529	50	29	..	..	2,228	32	9	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	3,529	50	29	..	..	2,228	32	9	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	12	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1	..	54.86	42.37	40.84	..	..	74.99	27.35	12.16	..
(6) Number of persons arrested u/ss. 107/151, Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	6,432	..	..	..	..	2,971
BANNU										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	..	5,043	163	101	..	..	4,494	158	135	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	3,058	49	38	..	..	3,322	56	101	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	3,058	49	38	..	..	3,322	56	101	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	284	37	20	..	..	317	18	15	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1	..	60.63	30.06	37.62	..	..	66.51	35.52	74.81	..
(6) Number of persons arrested u/ss. 107/151, Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	4,726	..	..	..	..	4,451

APPENDIX "C"—CONCLD.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER CHAPTER VIII OF THE CR. P. C. BY DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1954 AND 1953

District	1954					1953				
	106	107	109	110	107/151	106	107	109	110	107/151
D. I. Khan										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	5	1,796	140	138	..	9	1,785	201	225	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security	..	770	21	50	..	..	480	30	74	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	770	21	50	..	..	480	30	61	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	303	98	62	..	..	157	72	66	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1	..	42.87	15	36.23	..	..	26.89	14.92	30.80	..
(6) Number of persons arrested u/ss. 107/151, Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	1,796	..	..	..	..	1,785
N.-W.F.P.										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	8	42,834	1,421	1,000	..	9	33,355	1,626	1,122	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	17,967	358	284	..	..	17,171	402	391	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	17,941	348	256	..	..	17,171	399	356	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	3	4,171	334	302	..	..	5,076	328	318	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1	..	41.94	25.19	28.4	..	..	51.47	24.72	34.84	..
(6) Number of persons arrested u/ss. 107/151 Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	40,268	..	..	..	..	31,888

APPENDIX "D"

No. of Men Apprehended		Property recovered from the men shown in column 2	No. of Tres passed Animals captured and Fine imposed by R.P.A.F. Authorities		Property recovered which was lying hidden for the purpose of stealing when opportunity occurred, or unclaimed for	Property found uncared for, and handed over to the R.P.A.F. Guard Room
Without passes and under suspicious circumstances	With stolen property		No. of Animals	Fine		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	13		(1) Cows .. 87	..	(1) 23 bags and 4 wooden packs containing smuggled cloth worth Rs. 62,527.	(1) One Electric Machine.
			(2) Buffalos .. 14		(2) 4 cycles	(2) Four iron bars.
			(3) Goats .. 97		(3) 5 ·303 bore Rifles American	(3) Three Gas Lamps.
			(4) Camel .. 1		(4) One packet containing 2 envelpops of size No. 5, 4 copying pencils one comb, one needle, one English Book and a few papers. One bundle of private cloth. One waxed cloth sheet used for swimming purposes, 3 keys and sealed envelop.	(4) Tar-coal mats.
			(5) Horse .. 1			
			(6) Donkeys .. 7			
						(5) Twenty-five yards of ca wire.
						(6) One Drilling Machine.
						(7) Eleven Lbs. of Brass.
						(8) A pair of Plass.
						(9) A steel scissors, and
						(10) Two "Purkars".